THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864. [DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT NASHVILLE!

Terrific Charges of Our Troops.

THE REBELS DRIVEN EVERYWHERE.

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

Casualties and Incidents of the Fight.

Yesterday morning the city was on the *qui vive*. Troops passed through the streets during the night, and there were reports of an advance by our troops. The day was ushered in with the booming of cannon from the various forts around the city, and a battle seemed to be impending almost over our heads. A thick fog for a time obscured the view of our line of defense, from which, however, could plainly be seen, every few seconds, the firing from Fort Negley and our batteries, from that point to the river on the east. Between nine and ten o'clock the mists receded before a brisk wind, and occasional bursts of sunshine imparted a strange beauty to fields and groves, which were cut with murderous rifle-pits and ridged with angry batteries and breastworks. Heavy fighting was reported at this time between the Murfreesboro and Granny White pikes. Other batteries just beyond Mrs. Acklin's residence kept up a vigorous firing, and the flame of the guns was distinctly visible from the city. The firing soon became general along the lines. The roar of the gunboats, down the river, was heard above the land batteries. Fort Negley "answered from the misty shroud," and along our fortifications "far flashed the red artillery." During the morning our troops were ordered to charge the first line of rebel breastworks on Rains' Bluff, on our left, which they did with resistless impetuosity, under a raking fire, and routed the rebels completely. The 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 44th and 111th colored troops suffered considerably in this very gallant charge. The 17th lost a captain killed and a lieutenant wounded.

About 12 o'clock General Beatty, whose command occupied our line of defense in front of the Acklin place, led a charge upon the Rebel fortifications, driving them impetuously from their strong position, and planting his own batteries upon them. We took some fifty prisoners in this charge. The movement was executed in splendid style, our men moving up in perfect order in the face of a galling fire. At this point our lines were advanced about one mile.

Another brilliant charge was made during the afternoon by the 2d Brigade of the 16th Corps, commanded by Colonel Hubbard, an accomplished and intrepid officer. The brigade consists of the 5th Minnesota, 11th Missouri, 8th Wisconsin, and 47th Illinois. Six cannon were captured in this charge, with comparatively little loss.

Colonel Robert Stewart, of the Indiana Cavalry, behaved, as ever, with distinguished gallantry in charging the enemy. The headquarters of the Rebel General Chalmers, on the right of the Hillsboro pike, were suddenly charged upon by our cavalry, and the doughty General narrowly escaped capture. His books, official papers, and fifteen wagons fell into our hands, and made their appearance at the Provost Marshal-General's office to report in due time.

The prisoners brought in up to 9 o'clock P. M. were chiefly from Mississippi regiments, in Stewart's Corps, and numbered about six hundred. The regiments chiefly represented are the 4th, 7th, 14th, 35th, 46th, and 49th Mississippi Infantry. Several Arkansas regiments were also represented, and Seldon's Alabama Battery. We do not think that the number of prisoners will fall short of 1200. We have captured at least sixteen guns from the enemy, and we hear four others reported—how correctly we cannot say.

The heavy fighting of the day was on our right wing, to the west of the city, from which point a general movement was made to turn the Rebel left. The position of the various corps along this part of our line, beginning at the river, was:—The 23d, under General A. J. Smith; the 16th, under General Schofield; and the 4th, under General Wood. While a feint was kept up on our left, our right pushed steadily and resistlessly around, charging and taking breastwork after breastwork, with a dauntless valor unsurpassed in the war. With all the advantages of fortifications and intrenchments, the Rebel troops were manifestly inferior to our own in courage and determination. They manifested very little of the furious desperation which marked them at Franklin. The gunboats made themselves felt in this part of the contest, by shelling the Rebels with continuous volleys, which fairly shook the city at times. One of their shells dropped in a large building filled with Rebel sharpshooters, who annoyed us exceedingly, and sent it to atoms. The inmates have not yet reported themselves.

OPERATIONS ON OUR LEFT—GENERAL STEADMAN'S COMMAND.

A detailed account of the movements on our left will give a clearer idea of the scheme of the battle.

As soon as the heavy morning mist permitted a movement, General Steadman advanced two brigades of colored troops, consisting of the 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 44th, and 111th regiments, under Generals Morgan and Thompson, and one brigade of white troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor, of the 18th Ohio. These brigades were the only ones on our left engaged in offensive operations. The purpose of this advance was to divert the attention of the Rebels from our real movement on their left. From half-past 7 o'clock till 11 an incessant fire of musketry and artillery was kept up, and the Rebels believed that our troops were making the contest there in earnest. The first line of Rebel defenses was in Rain's wood, being the one held by General Steadman on the 2d instant, and subsequently abandoned. General Steadman directed these operations in person. Skirmishers were thrown forward under a galling fire, and the 18th Ohio pushing on at a double-quick, charged the Rebel works, traversing an intervening space of over three hundred yards of perfectly open ground, which left them wholly unsheltered from the fire of the Rebel guns.

Regardless of these terrible disadvantages, which were not terrible to our heroic men, they mounted the Rebel breastworks with shouts and cheers, drove the occupants back pell-mell, and remained there until they were ordered to fall back. The 18th had one gallant officer killed in this daring charge—Captain Grosvenor, cousin to Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor, was shot through the head. Three other officers of this noble regiment, whose names we could not learn, were wounded. The 68th Indiana, composing part of this brigade, under the brave Lieutenant-Colonel Espy, behaved with admirable courage and resolution. The record of the day would be incomplete were we to omit the admirable bearing and dauntless heroism of the colored troops, not a man of whom faltered in the face of the sweeping, deadly fire of the Rebel intrenchments.

They rushed to the fray impetuously, apparently with as much alacrity as travelers go to the banquet, and did not falter for a moment, until their officers commanded them to fall back. The purpose of the charge had been attained, for the fight was now raging furiously on our right; the Rebel left quivered and recoiled before the blaze of our artillery and musketry, the Stars and Stripes were planted on Rebel intrenchments which were abandoned one by one, and enormous shells were hurled from our grim gunboats, and shrieked like death-angels, as they blasted the Rebel lines with their volcanic breath.

The Rebels had a fort on our left, which opened a severe fire upon the advancing troops of General Steadman at this point. After these troops fell back, we kept up a strong skirmish line, and finally, getting into Rain's house, opened port holes, and by a well aimed fire speedily hushed the guns of the Rebel fort. Our loss in the charge in killed and wounded, was probably 125; our entire loss on the left during the day about 250. The 17th Colored, Colonel Shafter, "fleshed its maiden sword" on yesterday, being under fire for the first time. Its behavior was the theme of universal praise. It wrote its own record in blood, for nearly half its officers were killed or wounded.

The hills of Nashville will forever attest how desperately the despised slave will fight when he strikes for freedom. Nor should we neglect to state that in this fierce struggle the white soldiers did not stop to consult vulgar prejudices, but stood shoulder to shoulder and side by side with the colored soldier in fighting the cohorts of treason. They both fought under the same flag, enlisted in the same grand cause, and mingled their blood in the patriot's last and dearest libation to freedom. A colored soldier, stricken down by a mortal wound, was picked up and brought off the field, supported by a colored soldier on one side and a white soldier on the other.

Colonels Streight's and Post's Brigades, of Beatty's Division of the 4th Corps, in the afternoon charged in magnificent style, and captured the hill near the residence of Mrs. Montgomery, which was occupied by the Rebel works.

The 4th Corps moved out on the Hillsboro pike, and went into line of battle with the 3d Division, General Beatty's on the left, the 1st Division, General Kimball's, in the centre, and the 2d, General Elliott's, connecting with Garrard's Division of Smith's Corps.

OUR CASUALTIES.

Our list of wounded will probably not exceed four hundred. Our cavalry suffered very severely, the men exhibiting an imprudent insensibility to fear, which often led to rash exposure. At this early hour we can, of course, give only a few of the names of the wounded. We publish a very imperfect list, hoping that it may be of service to some anxious friends and relations.

Lieutenant Colonel Watson, of the gallant 5th Iowa Cavalry, was shot through the breast, yesterday at noon, by a grape-shot, while gallantly charging a battery of the enemy's. His body will be embalmed to be transported home.

Col. Hill, of the 35th Iowa Infantry, was shot in the head by a musket ball while gallantly charging the enemy's works.

WONDERFUL FORTITUDE.

A remarkable instance of fortitude was related to us yesterday by a surgeon. A young soldier, who in action was shot in the abdomen by a minie ball, received a mortal wound. He still held his ground and kept on firing until the second ball crushed through the bridge of his nose. "And then," said he, "I had to give up." Alas, noble fellow! the voice of praise has probably no power to charm his dull, cold ear this morning.

The events of the day may be briefly summed up thus:—We acted on the aggressive, attacked the Rebel fortifications and drove them back at every point, until at nightfall their left wing was at right angles with the position it held in the morning; took six guns, over 600 and very probably 1200 prisoners and inflicted on the enemy a heavier loss in killed and wounded than they did on us. All the advantages were clearly on our side yesterday, while at every point the Rebels lost. We have held our entire line of works and driven the enemy from a large portion of his intrenchments. Still the battle was kept up till dark, when—

"Our bugles sang truce for the night-clouds had lowered,
And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky;
And thousands had sunk on the ground overpowered,
The weary to sleep and the wounded to die."

What next? Perhaps the guns of yesterday only played the prelude, introducing a more awful theme to-day; and the morning may bring to our ears

"The cannon's opening roar,

Sounding

"Nearer, clearer, deadlier than before."

A Rebel Letter—General J. T. Wood—Colonel Streight.

We gather the following items from the letter of "John Smith" to the Nashville *Press*:—

In one of the gopher holes in front of the Rebel earthworks, I saw the corpse of private J. R. Hastings, of Company G, 14th Mississippi Rebel Infantry. The following letter was found on his person by Corporal William Sangert, Company A, 104th Ohio Infantry:—

A REBEL LETTER.

The letter was written in a plain, legible hand, and read thus:—

CHOCTAW AGENCY, September 6, 1864.—Mr. Hastings:—It has been two months since I was honored by the arrival of a letter from you. I infer from so long a silence that you have become weary of our correspondence. I will hear of no excuse. You can make none that will satisfy me. All the favor I ask of you is to return my letters. You will please to return them immediately. You can send them in an envelope—two or three in one. Will send type and ring by the first safe opportunity. You have my friendship, but love no longer. I hope you will be happily married to some one you love better than me. I wish you all that a Christian heart can wish another. I shall remember you in my prayers as a friend—never so as a lover. All are well. I hope you may enjoy good health.

Yours, respectfully, A——.

The corpse was that of a young man of prepossessing appearance, of apparently twenty-eight years of age.

THE GLORIOUS CHARGE.

Amid the booming of cannon and the rainstorm of bullets could be seen the gallant Tom J. Wood urging on the men to deeds of daring.

While men were falling to the right and the left, the columns advanced onward to a glorious victory. Some who had wearied and laid down at the base of the hill leading up to the last line of the Rebel works, were discovered by the keen eye of Major Kaldenbaugh, Provost Marshal-General of the 4th Corps, who immediately ordered them to the front with their comrades. A splendid man is that Major Kaldenbaugh, and worthy the confidence of the entire army.

Forward pressed the columns of the 4th Corps against the Rebel works. Within one hundred yards of the enemy they halted, formed into line, and then, with bayonets down, and giving utterance to a fierce yell, in less space of time than pen could write it, they occupied the last line of the Rebel works, while the discomfited and badly whipped Johnnies flew down the opposite side of the hill in utter panic.

In this charge we captured two splendid guns and quite a number of prisoners.

STREIGHT'S BRIGADE.

I must not forget to mention Streight's gallant brigade. They fought like devils, if I may be allowed the expression, and Colonel Streight, to extend the figure, was the chief demon. With an impetuosity unparalleled, they flung themselves against the Rebels, and doubled their points every time.—*Nashville Times, 16th.*

THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

Operations on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

On Saturday last the gunboat *Peosta* left Paducah on a reconnoitring expedition up the Tennessee river, with orders to proceed as far as Johnsonville. About one mile below Danville bridge they captured two negro spies sent out to learn the object of the gunboat's visit, by a portion of Lyon's men, who were building flatboats to be taken up the river for the use of Hood's army in case of disaster before Nashville.

These boats are light and very buoyant, each being seven feet wide by thirty feet long. From the negroes and citizens seen on the trip, it was ascertained that a number of barges belonging to the Government were not burned when our forces evacuated Johnsonville. This induced Lyon to change the plan of crossing the Tennessee, and instead of building flats in the neighborhood of Big Sandy, he went up to Johnsonville and crossed on Government barges, occupying Tuesday and Wednesday in crossing.

The barges subsequently broke loose and floated down stream to White Oak Island, where they were taken in charge by the *Peosta*. As soon as they landed, Lyon hurried his troops eastward, with the avowed purpose of attacking Clarksville. He took with him several pieces of artillery and four small flats to cross the Cumberland with. At Johnsonville he found a large number of Government wagons, left there by our troops—he supplied himself with a train sufficiently large for his purpose, and left about thirty wagons to await his return.

About 1000 Rebels were left at Paris Landing to watch the movements of General Meredith. These are mainly new recruits and conscripts, not more than half of whom are armed. They had with them four pieces of artillery. It is reported that this command also crossed the river and joined Lyon on Monday.

The *Peosta*, at White Oak Island, took in tow the Government barges found there, and also two flatboats built by Lyon's men, and brought them to this city. On the down trip several loads of salt, which had been smuggled through the lines for Rebel use, were discovered and destroyed. Another lot is believed to be secreted near the mouth of Big Sandy, about eight miles above Fort Heiman. The *Peosta* returned on Sunday night, having successfully accomplished her mission.

SIGNS THAT FAILED.—All remember the story of the inn-keeper who, becoming proud as he prospered, took down his sign of the Ass, and put up a portrait of George IV in its place. His neighbor immediately raised the cast-off effigy, and "in this sign he conquered." The first landlord, alarmed at the increasing popularity of his rival, and understanding the cause, wrote underneath the visage of His Majesty, "This is the real Ass."

But a more ludicrous incident of the kind is just now told at the expense of the good Bishop of Llandaff. He took up his abode near the head of Lake Windermere, where the principal inn had been known as the Cock; but the landlord, by way of compliment to his distinguished neighbor, substituted the *Bishop* as the new sign. An inn-keeper close by, who had frequently envied mine host of the Cock for his good fortune in securing a considerable preponderance of visitors, took advantage of the change, and attracted many travelers to his house by putting up the sign of the Cock. The landlord with the new sign was much discomfited at seeing many of his old customers deposited at his rival's establishment; so, by way of remedy, he put up, in large, red letters, under the portrait of the bishop, "This is the old Cock."

THIRD EDITION

SHERMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Savannah Not Captured.

SHERMAN HAD ONLY ONE BATTLE.

GEN. WHEELER WHIPPED.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The United States transport *Fulton* has arrived with Port Royal advices of Sunday last, December 18. The *Fulton* touched at Fortress Monroe to land Lieutenant-Colonel O. G. Babcock bearer of despatches from General Sherman to the War Department, also Colonel A. H. Markoe, General Sherman's mail agent.

Savannah is still in the hands of the Rebels. Its surrender had not been demanded by General Sherman up to the time the *Fulton* sailed.

Among the *Fulton's* passengers are Colonel W. Gurney, of the 127th New York Volunteers, and nineteen other officers, wounded in the battle at Pocotaligo, South Carolina.

The Palmetto *Herald* says that only one fight of any moment occurred on Sherman's march, and that that resulted in the dogging of Wheeler.

All the railroads south of Savannah are cut, and the city is entirely and securely invested.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 21.

SENATE.

Mr. Collamer (Vermont) presented the memorial of Harper & Brothers and other publishers praying for the modification of the laws relative to the carrying of periodicals in the mails.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) reported from the Finance Committee the Consular Appropriation bill; also the House bill taxing whisky, upon the latter of which he asked immediate action. Mr. Sherman said the bill proposed to anticipate the additional tax, making its operation to commence January 1, instead of February 1.

HOUSE.

Mr. Worthington, member of Congress from the new State of Nevada, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Hasson (Ia.) introduced a bill laying a duty on tobacco and its manufacture. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House took up the pending resolution calling on the Secretary of War to communicate what obstacles exist to a general exchange of prisoners.

THE CANADIAN BORDER TROUBLES.

QUEBEC, December 21.—It is understood that immediately after the issue of the proclamation in reference to the Reed Canadian raiders, Major-General Dix despatched a confidential agent to Canada. This gentleman returned to New York satisfied that the Canadian authorities were taking all necessary steps to perform all international obligations. The best understanding prevails between the Quebec and Washington Governments.

Mr. Potter, the American Consul-General, is unwell, and has gone to Wisconsin to recuperate. Mr. Thurston, Vice-Consul at Quebec, is also sick. The Governor-General has offered a reward for the arrest of the raiders, which was published yesterday.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA—ONE OF THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS ARRESTED AND TO BE DELIVERED TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT RAIDS.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The State Department to-night received a despatch from the Governor-General of Canada that one of the discharged St. Albans raiders had been rearrested, and was on his way to be delivered to the United States authorities, and that the whole of them would be picked up and handed over. Assurances were also given that the Canadian Government would hereafter resort to the strongest measures to prevent Rebel raids.

The Expedition into Northumberland County, Virginia.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The Navy Department has received a communication from Commander Parker, commanding the Potomac Flotilla, in which he says that "learning from the Provost Marshal of Baltimore that the enemy were massing boats on Coon river for the purpose of making a raid on the bay, I sent the *Cœur de Lion* and *Mercury* thither on the 15th inst. under the command of Acting-Master Morris.

They found thirty-one large boats and two scows, all of which they captured. The home guard, in large force, made a show of resistance, but were quickly driven off.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

A CALL FOR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.—By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the act approved July 4th, 1864, entitled, "an act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service, and that in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifteen days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled; and *whereas*, by the credits allowed in accordance with the act of Congress on the call for five hundred thousand men, made July 18th, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to two hundred and eighty thousand; and *whereas*, the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under said call; and *whereas*, from the foregoing causes but two hundred and fifty thousand men have been put into the army, navy and marine corps under the said call of July 18, 1864, leaving a deficiency of that call of two hundred and sixty thousand, now therefore I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency and to provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this my call, for three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for one, two, or three years.

The quotas of the States, Districts, and Sub-districts under this call, will be assigned by the War Department through the bureau of the Provost Marshal-General of the United States, and in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward, of a city precinct or election district, or of a county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof, under this call, which may be unfilled on the fifteenth day of February, 1865.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State

FOSTER.

OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA SEA COAST.

BATTLE OF GREGORIE'S LANDING.

Severe Struggle for the Possession of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

OUR FORCES VICTORIOUS.

The Capture of a Position Commanding the Railroad.

GREGORIE'S LANDING, S. C., December 13.—It is more than probable that the glorious news from Sherman, which will gladden your hearts before you receive this letter, will dwarf into comparative insignificance the doings of our little army, which, small as it is, has been doing its little utmost to create a diversion, and thus withdraw from Sherman's front some of the troops concentrated there to bar his march to the ocean.

Still, as our operations here on the sea coast are a part of the general grand plan for securing the perfect success of Sherman's audacious march, and as a knowledge of our collateral efforts is necessary to a comprehension of the whole scheme, a sketch of our last three weeks' operations cannot be entirely devoid of interest, even though our achievements be eclipsed by the brilliant success of another leader. A short *resume* of our work will be requisite.

On the night of November 28 General Hatch embarked his small force of about thirty-five hundred fighting men at Hilton Head, with artillery, engineers, and a small, very small force of cavalry, intended to do scout duty. It was late on the morning of the 29th before the force landed at Boyd Neck, some eighteen miles up the Broad river.

Sundry marchings and countermarchings in wrong directions, superadded to the inevitable delays of disembarkation, occupied the time till midnight, at which time we bivouacked for the rest of the night at Euhaw Church, a small barn of a building at a cross road, which was selected as the base of our operations for the following day. At daybreak of the 30th a forward movement began, and the enemy soon developed his strength, and then ensued the battle of Honey Hill, which was described in a former letter.

Our generals had intended, if feasible, to move forward to Grahamsville, and at that point cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The Honey Hill battery, however, stood in the way; and the emphatic objections of the Rebels, announced in their customary expressive manner in the language of musketry, grape, canister, shell, and round shot, were potent to persuade our leaders not to advance further in that direction on that occasion.

The argument being concluded, our forces fell back and occupied a strong defensive line a few miles in the rear of the earthworks of the enemy. Our losses in this engagement were rather serious, considering the small number of men actually engaged at one time, but by no means up to the Rebel estimate, which I append. A late Savannah paper has the following:—

"THE BATTLE OF HONEY HILL.—A friend from Grahamsville informs us that there have been buried in and near the recent battle-ground in the vicinity of that place, two hundred and four black and white Yankees, and the number was being still added to as the circling flight of the buzzard indicated the spot to which another of these wretches had crawled and died. When it is recollected that the fight lasted from 1 A. M. until dark, and that the enemy had ample time and means for the removal of dead and wounded, it is but reasonable to estimate their loss at least fifteen hundred. The sum total of our loss is eight killed and thirty-six wounded."

As in this report the "Yankee" loss is over-stated only three or four times, it may perhaps be considered a comparatively fair estimate for the Rebels.

After this fight, with the exception of some slight picket firing, and some annoyance to our scouting parties, all was quiet for nearly a week—the time from November 30 to December 5 being taken up by the operations of reconnoitring parties.

In these services the Navy Brigade were first and foremost, rendering most efficient assistance, accomplishing their perilous tasks with a persevering gallantry which merited and received the thanks of the leaders of the expedition, and won the sincere admiration of all beholders. With no exceptions did the officers and men of the Naval Brigade, sailors and marines, stand nobly up to their work, and unflinchingly go through with their dangerous duty.

The nature of this country, and the "lay of the land," is such as to render the services of sailors indispensable to the safe progress of an army. There are innumerable little streams, creeks, and arms setting back from the sea, the banks of which afford most dangerous shelter for bushwhacking enemies. These narrow streams were navigated in advance of our march by our armed launches, each carrying a 12-pounder howitzer, and about sixteen men armed with rifles, cutlasses, and revolvers.

The crews of these boats were sailors from the U. S. gunboat *Brasilera*, and they were commanded by Acting Master Gillespie, and by Officers Wilbcur, Carter, Furbur, and others. Their duty was arduous, the greater part of it falling in the night time; but in no case was there any desire to avoid it. The whole Naval Brigade was under the charge of Commander George H. Preble.

Tuesday, December 2.—The two launches, with twenty-eight men, under Acting-Master Gillespie, went six miles up Broad river to reconnoitre.

Wednesday, December 3.—The two launches, under command of Acting Master Furber, ascended the river twelve miles, for the purpose of burning a bridge. Meantime the army had intrenched themselves securely, and were awaiting developments.

A change of base had been now determined on, and the General-Commanding had resolved to ascend the Broad river a few miles higher, and endeavor to strike the Charleston and Savannah Railroad from a different point. Accordingly on the evening of the 5th, the subjoined order was promulgated to the Naval Brigade, which was to lead the advance, and which brigade now consisted of 492 men, officers, sailors, and marines, and who had with them eight pieces of artillery, six 12-pound brass guns and two 12-pound rifles.

FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA, Broad River, S. C., Monday, December 5.—Order No. 192.—The Naval Brigade will prepare to embark with its guns immediately on receiving this order. Vessels will be detailed for the purpose.

General Foster kindly offers the use of scows and horses, for the convenience of landing and removing the howitzers.

The Naval Brigade will land on the west bank of the Tillifinny, at a point designated. I am informed by General Foster that all of the white regiments of the department now here are to land at the same time.

The *Mingoe* will prepare to leave for the site of operations. The *Mingoe* and *Lorama* will advance as far as possible up the stream, to cover the landing and advance.

The boat *Division* will be towed up to precede the steamers, sounding on each bow of the advance, and giving timely notice of obstructions in the channel.

They will be preceded by the *Daffodil*, *Petrel*, and other tugs, keeping their guns ready for instant use.

The howitzers will be landed after the squadron infantry, and under cover of the gunboats, and are to co-operate in the advance of the troops.

The Commissary of the brigade will see that the men are properly provisioned.

JOHN H. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

A landing was effected at a place called Devan's Point, on the ground of a fine old plantation, known as the "Gregorie property." The place is sometimes known as Gregories Landing.

Before going ashore, some Rebels were discovered partially concealed near the houses, apparently in anxious consultation as to whether they should resist the landing of our men or run; a discharge of shrapnell from one of the 12-pound boat howitzers soon persuaded them to adopt the last-named course of action.

As usual, the sailors were the first to land, but they were speedily followed by the soldiers. Pickets were at once thrown out, and on the morning of the 6th a sufficient number of troops having been landed, General Potter led his brigade inland for a mile or two, his advance being disputed at every step, until at a point about three miles from the landing, the enemy made a stand, and there ensued one of the most determined struggles that a small army could hope to enjoy. Our men advanced in the following order, to begin:—

THE BATTLE OF GREGORIE'S LANDING.

Lines of skirmishers, commanded and led by Colonel Silliman, of the 26th United States Colored Troops.

127th New York (white), led by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart L. Woodford.

157th New York (white), led by Captain Van Slack.

Marines, led by First Lieutenant M. G. L. Stoddard.

MAIN LINE.

General Porter with his staff.

144th New York (white), Colonel Lewis; 56th New York (white), Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler; 102d and 2d U. S. C. T., Colonel Chipman; Sailors' Infantry, Lieutenant James C. Kane, U. S. N.

AXEMEN.

Reserve Line—32d, 34th, and 35th (colored), commanded by Commander Preble; 25th Ohio (white), Lieutenant Colonel Haughton.

Artillery, army and navy, 10 pieces.

At 9 A. M. the heavy guns opened fire and shelled the woods, the purpose being to cover the working parties of axemen, some of our sturdy Western boys of the 25th Ohio, who were detailed to clear away the woods in order that our field guns might be brought directly to bear on the railroad, and with that certainty of a correct range which could not be attained while the trees stood.

At a few minutes past 9 A. M. the skirmish line advanced into the woods, the artillery protecting both flanks by a heavy and continuous fire. Following the skirmishers the axemen went in, and at once proceeded to accomplish their allotted work, and they proceeded to fell the trees, regardless of the sharp fighting that was going on about them on every side.

The enemy resisted this movement very stubbornly, and continuous fighting was kept up for many hours. Some desperate charges were made by both parties, but no ground was gained by either. The object of our men was simply to hold the ground they already occupied until the choppers had opened the way to the railroad, and not to advance beyond that point at that time.

At 3 P. M. the axemen had finished their work, and the artillery fire slackened for the purpose of affording our men a chance to retire within our intrenchments which had been hastily thrown up in the rear. In pursuance of this plan our troops retired in good order, fighting all the way. The Rebels seeing our men falling back, supposed them to be retreating, and with a characteristic yell made a bold push; but having been permitted to approach as near as was deemed advisable, two sections of 12-pounder howitzers, under command and direction of Lieutenant-Colonel William Ames, opened fire upon them with such disastrous effect as to send them "whirling" back to the shelter of their swamp.

Firing and fighting continued in a desultory manner till sundown, at which time all our advance had withdrawn in good order to the protection of our batteries. The men having been refreshed by their coffee, prepared to hold the ground they had so hardly won, and the 32d and 34th United States Colored Troops were sent to the front to become the picket line for the night.

At 8 P. M., the 35th Regiment, (colored,) made a diversion on the left, and skirmished through the woods without seeing the enemy, who had also withdrawn from the disputed territory, the woods, to the shelter of an earthwork of their own, on the far side of the railroad.

In the course of the fight our skirmish line got up to within six hundred yards of the railroad, and our main line approached within eleven hundred yards. This ended the infantry fighting for the day. The artillery brigade shelled the railroad during the night with Parrott guns, through the gap in the woods made by the axemen of the 25th Ohio.

Some midnight work was done on our intrenched lines, and daybreak found our batteries in a secure position, behind works from which they could not be themselves driven, and from which they could, should it become necessary, either cover the advance or protect the retreat of the entire force.

These works were held by two sections of the Third New York Artillery, known respectively as Titus' Battery and Mersereau's Battery, and by the eight guns of the Naval Brigade. Later in the day, Hamner's 3d Rhode Island Battery came up, and took position on the extreme left, but were not early enough ordered to the front to participate actively in the hottest of the action.

The men all, with scarcely an exception, officers and men, soldiers, sailors, and marines, fought splendidly, and when we consider that the action lasted from 9 A. M. till sunset, we could scarcely hope for fewer casualties.—*New York Times.*

BRIGNOLI IN PARIS.

SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN TENOR.

PARIS, November 28, 1864.—Last night I was one of the audience assembled at *Les Italiens* to hear the new tenor Brignoli. New he was to the Parisian audience, but not new to me, as I had heard him often at the New York and Boston opera houses.

Of course, there was a special interest manifested in his *debut*, in consequence of the excitement created in musical circles by his alleged failure in Madrid. The Italian opera was crowded with an audience eager to pass judgment on the new comer, and, if possible, to reverse the decision of the Madrileños, between whom and the Parisians there has long been a rivalry on matters of musical taste.

The opera selected was the *Martha*, in which, in my opinion, Brignoli appears to the very best advantage. He gave the music much as he did in New York, but with more vigor and fire than ever I heard him. He actually *acted*, and others who, like myself, have heard him both here and in America, think that the Madrid affair was the best thing that could have happened to him, as it developed an unexpected vitality in *his acting*.

Brignoli was a success. Not only was his singing rewarded with hearty applause, but after each act he was called before the curtain; and in the *foyer*, where the Parisian critics congregate between the acts, he was the subject of warm commendation. On this occasion of his appearance in *Martha*, Patti was the prima donna. His singing of the air *M'appari* made a sensation among the opera-goers here.

Friends of Brignoli tell me that the Madrid affair was a foregone conclusion; that the public there had determined to make a demonstration against Pagier, the manager; and unluckily for the tenor, the night of his *debut* had been selected for the purpose. On that occasion, everybody on the stage was hissed; but Penco, the *prima donna* of the evening, was already so established an *artiste* that the *animus* of the disfavor was too apparent, and could not affect her; however, for a new comer, it was most unfortunate.

My informants further directly contradict the statement that Brignoli made a failure at Madrid; they even go so far as to say that he was applauded in the second act. Of this I only know from hearsay; but of the Paris *debut* I can personally record a success; and I am sure that Brignoli's friends in New York will be glad to hear of it; for (especially the ladies) with all his faults, they love him still.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 31. Noon, 35. 1 P. M., 36. Wind, E. by S.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE NAVY.—A circular has been issued by the Assistant Adjutant-General, calling to the notice of Assistant Provost Marshals not to enlist any person as a substitute for a drafted man, or one liable to be drafted, except there shall be presented or received a certificate from a Provost Marshal, stating that such substitute is entitled to be enlisted in the navy, and is to be credited to the district named in the certificate. The names of substitute and principal are always to be noted in the Provost Marshal's certificate, and when either of these is wanted the men are not to be shipped.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, December 21.—There is a moderate demand for Quercitron Bark at yesterday's figures, with sales of 30 hhds.

Cloverseed is in demand, but we hear of no transactions. We quote at $14·25@14·75 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy is comparatively unchanged. Flaxseed sells at $3·85, at which figure it is taken on arrival by the crushers.

The Cotton Market is dull and prices are nominal.

The stormy weather to-day has caused the mercantile community generally to remain in-doors, and there was but a slim attendance at the Corn Exchange this morning. Supplies are coming forward slowly, and the stocks in the hands of holders are being gradually reduced.

The export demand is limited, and the sales worth noticing are 600 barrels Quaker City Mills on terms not made public; 200 barrels good extra family at $12·25; and about 100 barrels fancy at $13.

The retailers and bakers are purchasing sparingly, within the range of from $9·75 for superfine, up to $13·50 for fancy brands, as to quality.

FOURTH EDITION

A REBEL REPORT.

Sherman Said to Have Abandoned the Direct Attack Upon Savannah.

ALL QUIESCENT AT POCOTALIGO.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 21.

Richmond papers of Monday last, December 19th, have been received here, and contain the latest news from Sherman, which is as follows:—

From the Charleston Mercury of the 14th.

Sherman seems to have abandoned for the present the direct attack on Savannah, and appears to be turning his attention to the reduction of the out-works.

It also says that the enemy will next make a desperate effort to gain possession of Genesis Point.

Along the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad all remains quiet.

UPPER POTOMAC.

PETTY REBEL RAID INTO MARYLAND.

PURSUIT OF THE GUERILLAS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—Information has been received from Williamsport, Md., that on Saturday evening last a squad of guerillas crossed the river between that place and Sharpsburg, and gobbled up a number of horses, belonging to farmers in the vicinity.

A company of Union cavalry pursued and regained the spoils. In their hasty retreat across the river, one of the Rebels was drowned and three taken prisoners. Blockade-running has been effectually stopped at Williamsport ford, and no person is allowed to cross not directly connected with the army.

Unfounded Rumor of the Death of Jeff. Davis.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 19.—An attack was made last night by the Rebels on the pickets on the extreme left of the line held by General Miles's Division of the 2d Corps; they captured six or eight men, killed one and wounded another, all of the 4th New Hampshire Regiment. The attacking party were quickly driven back and the line re-established.

Two or three days ago, two Rebel scouts, named Waterbury and Brown, claiming to belong to the 2d North Carolina Regiment, were captured and placed in the guard-house. They managed, however, to escape shortly after, by cutting through the board fence surrounding the prison, but on getting out into the woods lost their way.

Waterbury then went to seek information from a camp near by, and pretending to belong to a Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, got a guard to conduct him towards the lines held by the cavalry.

After proceeding for some distance, Waterbury and his guard became interested in conversation, and the former, pretending great curiosity to examine the gun his companion was carrying, asked to see it. After getting the gun in his possession he told the soldier he was his prisoner, and led him off into the woods, where they camped for the night. The guard, feigning to be asleep, watched his chance, and when he found the other sound asleep he grasped the gun from underneath his enemy and fired, wounding him badly in the side, and it is doubtful if he will recover. He was taken to a house near by, where he was paroled by one of our officers.

Brown succeeded in making his escape.

A report is current here to-day that Jeff. Davis is dead, having poisoned himself. Scouts and deserters say it is true, and the same story is current in Butler's Department, but from what source they get it I cannot say. The Richmond papers of to-morrow will undoubtedly inform us of the truth or falsity of the story.

DECEMBER 20.—Richmond papers of yesterday have been received. They say the report of Jeff. Davis' death was a canard, and that he was well, and would be in his office during the day.

Distribution of the Great Mail to Sherman's Army.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The Post Office Department has received the following despatch from Special Agent Markland:—

FORT MONROE, December 20, 1864.—Hon. W. Dennison, Postmaster-General:—Just arrived here. Left General Sherman on the evening of the 15th. The great mail was distributed to the army on that day.

The best of health and spirits prevailed.

(Signed) A. H. MARKLAND,
Special Agent of the P. O. Department.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, December 19, 1864.—Special Orders, No. 455 (Extract) No. 25.—All officers and detachments absent from General Sherman's army, and not on duty with General Thomas', will immediately join their respective commands near Savannah, via New York.

The Quartermaster at New York will furnish transportation.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Movements of the Rebel General Lyon.

The Rebel General Lyon appears to have a roving commission, with authority to operate wherever he can effect the most harm, and is in a fair way of keeping all of Kentucky, between the Cumberland and Green rivers, in commotion. Probably learning that Clarksville had been reinforced, he forbore his intended attack upon that place, as also his raid into the Green river country, and took his way directly towards the Ohio.

On Tuesday he occupied the small town of Princeton, twelve miles from Eddyville, on the Cumberland, and took nearly all the goods from the stores. Early on Wednesday he captured Eddyville, but the garrison of that place, consisting of twenty-five men of the 15th Kentucky Cavalry, and one hundred of the 48th Kentucky Infantry, becoming apprised of his approach, made good their escape. The cavalrymen swimming the river with their horses, and arriving at Smithland the same night.

Admiral Lee, when last heard from, was at Clarksville, superintending operations in that quarter, and had doubtless driven off the batteries above Fort Donelson. Several gunboats went up the river yesterday, to look after the lower battery, which they will have no difficulty in silencing, if, indeed, it has not already been removed to another point. Lyon's field of operations is outside General Meredith's district; but we wish that old hero could be placed at the head of a sufficient force, and take the war-path once more. He has already been in over thirty engagements, many of them the severest battles on the Potomac, and nothing would give him more pleasure than to have a bout with one of our Western Rebel leaders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, December 21.

The Stock Market is dull this morning and the transactions are limited, as usual at the close of the year. Government bonds are in fair demand with sales of 5-20s at 108¾@108⅝; and 6s of 1881 at 116½; 120 was bid for old 7-30s; which is an advance; 93 was bid for Pennsylvania 5s.

Railroad shares continue inactive, with sales of Pennsylvania Railroad at 65, a decline of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 37¾; Camden and Amboy at 151; Minehill at 58; Lehigh Valley at 81; and Philadelphia and Erie at 27¼; 77¾ was bid for Reading; 30 for Elmira common, 50 for preferred; and 16½ for Catawissa common.

In City Passenger Railway shares there is nothing doing. 68 was bid for Second and Third; 45 for Fifth and Sixth; 45 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 40 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 18 for Arch Street; and 20 for Green and Coates.

Canal shares are rather lower. 33 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 39½ for preferred do.; 125 for Morris Canal preferred; and 35½ for Delaware Division; 14¾ was asked for Susquehanna Canal; and 74 for Lehigh Navigation.

Bank shares are rather better, with sales of Girard at 51; 157 was bid for North America, an advance of 1½; 156 for Philadelphia; 58 for Commercial; 33 for Mechanics'; 118 for Southwark; 90 for Kensington; 51 for Girard; 106 for Western; and 33 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'.

Coal Oil shares are in fair demand, but prices are unsettled; with sales of Dalzell to notice at 9¾, an advance of ¼; Caldwell at 6⅝; Eldorado at 2; Excelsior at 1¾; Great Basin at 3½; Mingo 3½; Mineral 2·94; Maple Shade at 38½; Perry at 4⅜; Curtin at 15⅛, a decline of ½; and St. Nicholas at 4¼.

We invite attention to the advertisement in another column of the Allegheny River and East Sandy Oil Company.

There is very little doing in gold this morning, and the market is dull, opening at 222¾; rallied and sold at 223¼ at 11 o'clock; 223 at 12; and 224 at 1 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 21
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Hibbard......c	2½	200 sh Walnut Is...b5	2⅝
100 sh Dalzell Oil..s30	9¼	500 sh do.......s30	2⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 5-20s........	108¾	100 sh Organic Oil...	1 1-16
$1500 do	108⅝	100 sh Perry Oil.....	4⅜
$1000 U S 6s 81	116½	200 sh Curtin Oil....	15½
$1000 Allegh. Co 5s.....	75	100 sh Story Farm....	2½
$2000 Pa. R. 1st m. 6s.	112	100 sh St Nicholas....	4¼
100 sh Caldwell........	6⅝	200 sh Tarr Farm.....	3⅜
300 sh Dalzell Oil......	9¾	400 sh Oil Creek & R...	4⅜
200 sh do	9½	300 sh Dunkard......	15-16
200 sh do......b5	9¾	100 sh Catawissa pf...	37¾
400 sh El Dorado	2	4 sh Girard Bank....	51
100 sh Excelsior.....	1·44	30 sh Union Cnl. pfd.	3
600 sh do......b30	1¾	2 sh Cam. & Am....	151
300 sh Great Basin....	3½	7 sh Penn'a RR......	65⅛
300 sh do	3½	5 sh Minehill........	58
200 sh Howe's Eddy....	1⅜	20 sh do.........	57⅝
100 sh Krotzer	1½	123 sh Lehigh Valley..	81
50 sh Mingo	3½	400 sh Great Basin...	3⅝
200 sh Continental....	2·81	200 sh do......	3⅝
100 sh Mineral Oil....	2·94	100 sh Phila & Erie.b5	27¼
200 sh Maple Sh........	38½		

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Fulton Coal	7¾	8	Rock Oil	4	4½
Feeder Dam Coal	¾	1	Rathbone	..	2½
Green Mt. Coal	4	5	Sherman	..	1¾
Keystone Zinc	1¼	1¾	Seneca Oil	6	6½
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	10	10½	Story Farm	2¼	..
N. Carbondale	2	2½	Schuyl'l & Oil Creek	..	2½
New Creek	1	1 1-16	St. Nicholas	4¼	..
Swatara	6	..	Sunbury	..	2⅝
Atlas	1¾	2	Tarr Farm	3¼	..
Big Tank	2⅝	2¾	Tarr Homestead	2½	..
Branden Island	..	2¾	Union Petroleum	1·94	2
Beacon Oil	..	1	Upper Economy	¾	11-16
Bruner	1½	1¾	Venango Oil	..	¾
Bull Creek	2	..	Walnut Island	2⅝	..
Briggs	4⅝	4¾	Watson	..	3
Burning Spring	4	..	Hibbard	2¼	..
Continental	2·81	..	Hoge Island	¾	..
Crescent City	..	2⅛	Hyde Farm	..	5
Curtin	..	..	Irving Oil	10	10¼
Connecticut	..	¾	Keystone Oil	1	2
Clinton Coal	1	1¼	Krotzer	1¼	..
Corn Planter	6⅝	..	Maple Shade Oil	38½	..
Caldwell	..	7	McClintock Oil	5⅛	5⅜
Cow Creek	1¾	2 1-16	Mineral Oil	2·94	..
Cherry Run	25	30	Mingo	3¼	..
Dunkard Oil	¾	1	McElheny	5⅜	5¾
Dunkard Cr'k Oil	15-16	..	M'Crea & Cherry R'n	..	..
Densmore	8	8¼	Noble & Delamater	10	10¼
Dalzell Oil	9⅝	..	Oil Creek	7¾	8
Excelsior Oil	1·44	..	Organic Oil	1	1-16
Egbert	2·81	2¾	Olmstead Oil	2¾	2⅞
Eldorado	2	2	Pennsylvania Pet.	..	..
Farrell	..	2	Perry Oil	..	4¾
Franklin Oil	1½	2	Phila. & Tideout	2⅝	3
Great Western	3⅛	3¼	Pope Farm Oil	¾	⅞
Germania	1 1-16	1¼	Petroleum Centre	..	4
Globe Oil	..	1¾	Phila & Oil Creek	1	1¼
Howe's Eddy Oil	..	1⅜	Revenue	2½	3¼

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

11 A. M.	223¼	12 M.	223
10 A. M.	222¾	1 P. M.	224

Market steady and dull.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	222	224
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s	207	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	201	..
Spanish Quarters	202	..
Penn. Currency	½ dis.	½ dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, December 21.—Wheat firm—red, $1·20. Corn declining—new white $1·58@1·61; yellow, $1·73. Flour quiet—sales of 500 bbls. Ohio extra at $11·50. Groceries very quiet and nominal. Whisky dull at $2·27@2·28.

NEW YORK, December 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged; 4500 bbls. sold. Wheat quiet, but steady. Corn quiet. Pork buoyant: new mess, $42@42·50. Whisky held at $2·29; buyers at $2·26.

Fire in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, December 21.—The Phillips Academy, at Andover, was burned yesterday. The loss is $20,000, covered by insurance. The school will not be stopped, but will be carried on in the old brick school-house.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Jury trials were resumed in this Court this morning.

The United States vs. Henry W. Lunt. The defendant, who was the master of the brig *Fannie*, on a recent voyage from this city to Pensacola, and return, is indicted for "embezzling, and knowingly and wilfully misappropriating" certain property of the United States, viz., ten tons of coal. The case was being tried this morning.

The evidence seemed to show that the vessel *Fannie* was chartered by the Government to carry a cargo of coal to Pensacola. Two hundred and eighty-four tons were put on board, and the same quantity was delivered at the navy yard, Pensacola, for which a receipt was taken by the defendant, of the proper authorities there.

It would appear, however, that the coal put on board here as 284 tons was really more; for after the discharge of that quantity, as above stated, some ten or more tons were still left in the hold of the vessel. This was permitted to remain, and was brought back to Philadelphia. This fact being made known to the authorities here, the captain was arrested, the coal, which, it is alleged, was part of the cargo shipped by the Government, was taken possession of, and this prosecution instituted.

The defendant denied that he knew the fact; that all the coal had not been discharged until after the vessel left Pensacola, alleging that the discharge of the cargo was superintended by the Mate, and that, having a receipt for the same quantity received, he supposed that all had been discharged. It was further alleged that some coal was in the hold of the vessel when the coal of the Government was received. On trial.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—William Anstice vs. Oliver Ottinger. This is an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by reason of being driven over by a horse and wagon belonging to defendant.

The allegations of plaintiff were that on the 23d of November, 1863, while crossing the street at the intersection of Fifth and Poplar streets, the wagon of defendant, drawn by a fractious and unmanageable horse, approached so rapidly that he being unable to get out of the way was knocked down and driven over.

He was much bruised about the body, but the most serious injury was to his left leg, the skin and flesh of which, for twelve or more inches up and down, finally sloughed off, leaving the muscles and sinews exposed. This wound, though much improved, is not healed, and according to his physician, probably never will heal.

He was confined to his bed for many weeks, and to his house for months after the accident, and at one time the physician testified that he considered his life in imminent danger. The case is on trial. H. M. Phillips and R. H. Weil for plaintiff. George T. Thorn for defendant.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—The Commonwealth vs. James Gordon. An indictment for false pretences. Before reported. Not concluded.

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Situation and Defenses of Wilmington.

THE REBEL NAVY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fleet Under Admiral Porter.

LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS COMPOSING IT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Wilmington is a city, a port of entry, and the capital of New Hanover county, North Carolina, and is situated at the southern terminus of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and the eastern end of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. The city stands on the left bank of the Cape Fear river, just below the confluence of the northeast and northwest branches, about thirty-five miles from the ocean. The principal manufactories in this city are steam saw and planing mills and turpentine distilleries. The harbor admits vessels of about three hundred tons, but the entrance has a dangerous shoal; opposite the city are two islands, dividing the river into three channels. The islands produce the finest rice in the State.

IMPORTANCE OF WILMINGTON TO THE REBELS.

There is no port on the sea coast in rebeldom which is of such great value to the Rebels as Wilmington, for from that place have gone throughout the Confederacy a majority of the supplies imported from England, France, and the United States, via Bermuda, Nassau, Havana, and St. Thomas. Jeff. Davis, in a speech at Wilmington, November 5, 1863, said he "felt the full importance of the harbor, the only one still open for trade, and would do all that could be done for its defense." A regular mail and passenger line has been kept up between secessia and the West India islands since the war began, and although blockaded by a score or more gunboats, scarcely a week has passed but two or more blockade-runners have passed in or out from that port.

It has cost the United States millions of dollars to keep up the blockade, while on the other hand tens of millions worth of goods have been run in, and a proportionate value in cotton and turpentine run out. In fact, the interest of the Confederate loan in England has been regularly paid by the sales of cotton run out of this port alone. A Confederate officer, now a prisoner in our hands, stated not long since that he invested a few thousand dollars in the stock of a blockade-running company, and in eighteen months he had realized over five hundred per cent. upon his investment, and that his profits were in gold, which was lying subject to his order in London. Many have become immensely wealthy at this business, and of late Jeff. Davis and his Rebel crew have ordered that a portion of the cargoes run in shall be on Confederate account. There is no business brought on by the war which is so profitable as this blockade-running.

THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR—THE NORTH CAROLINA PRIVATEERS.

In the early months of the Rebellion Wilmington boasted half a dozen privateers, some two or three steamers, and a few improvised sailing craft, who for a time annoyed and captured little coasting craft as they hugged in along shore in passing to and from the West Indies; but the presence of a few well-armed gunboats soon put a stop to these petty piracies, and these craft were converted into blockade-runners, and for a time they were busily employed in running out cotton, turpentine, and rice. Finally the frail steamers were seized by the Confederate War Department for the transportation of troops and supplies, while a few of them were fitted for State gunboats.

THE REBEL NAVY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

These little craft were no match for the Union gunboats, but they rendered important services in the sounds of the State, and on more than one occasion they exchanged shots with our vessels, but uniformly ran away after some slight show of fight. After the capture of Roanoke Island, Newbern, and Beaufort, the Rebels turned their attention to constructing several iron-clads. The two deserving the most notice at present are the *North Carolina* and *Raleigh*, which were built at Wilmington. These craft have been quite unfortunate, and we have heard but little of them since they attempted to create a havoc off New Inlet on the night of the 6th of May, 1864.

APPROACHES TO WILMINGTON—WESTERN BAR SAILING DIRECTIONS.

The entrance to Wilmington harbor, or rather Cape Fear river, is guarded by three extensive bars, known as the Western, New Inlet, and Main bars. To enter by the Western bar channel in days gone by, it was customary, when in four fathoms of water, to bring the high and low lights on Oak island in range, and steer N E by N, passing on either side of the buoy until Bald Head Lighthouse bore E S E, and Cape Fear was open about two ship's lengths to the southward of the south end of Bald Head point, then the course was east until Bald Head Lighthouse bore S E, and the citadel on Fort Caswell N N E ¾ E, then the course was N E by E ¼ E, until reaching five fathoms, several short courses were steered until the spit off Battery Island was cleared. The lower anchorage is at Smithville.

NEW INLET BAR.

The channel over the New Inlet bar is to the northward and eastward of the western bar entrance, and is probably at the present time the best and most preferable place of ingress. Yet under circumstances the most favorable it is dangerous to attempt the crossing of either of these bars.

MAIN BAR.

This bar or shoal is now connected with "The Fingers," and is impassable.

THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.

On Federal point is located the celebrated Fort Fisher, perhaps one of the largest earthworks of its kind on our coast. It has been building from the time the war broke out up to the present time, daily becoming larger, stronger, and more invincible against attack. Its armament is unequalled in range, and its gunners are reputed to be the best rifle shots in the Confederacy, excelling even the famous artillerymen of Charleston harbor. This work mounts about fifty of the best English rifles, mostly Blakeley's.

Adjoining it are one or more large water batteries mounting guns of a heavy calibre and of large range. Opposite Fort Fisher on the main land are two large water batteries, whose guns cross fire with the fort from a point below buoy "No. 6," on the coast survey map. These guns also will reach up the river, having a sweep of at least three miles from the centre, taking in a circle of over six miles. At the former site of the Federal Point lighthouse, is also a formidable earthwork whose guns cover from seaward the entrance to the channel over New Inlet bar. At a distance of only about nine hundred yards and near Fort Fisher, is the mounted battery, which is built up of sand, and on the summit of which are mounted some very superior guns, the shells from which often fly far out to sea among our blockaders.

To enter New Inlet our vessels would be subjected to a most terrible angular and raking fire therefore the heavy screw frigates, whose draught of water would not permit them to enter the harbor, will be compelled to lay outside and deliver their broadsides; three of these ships and one screw sloop and the side-wheel sloops alone would throw over one hundred 9-inch shells at one broadside, which would be the heaviest fire yet known in our naval history. It seems as if these vessels alone would be able to drive the Rebels from their works. The distance from Fort Fisher to where the vessels would and can probably anchor, is about two and one-eighth miles. It must be smooth weather to do it. If there is any sea on they could not work as well. At any rate, all of the heavy ships can get close enough to make the "dust" fly.

There is a small battery on Zeek's island, opposite Fort Fisher.

Now let us examine the defenses by the way of the Western Bar channel. There are batteries on Oak island near the two lighthouses which mark the ranges for the entrance to the channel. They are small, but mount several good rifles, sweeping far down the channel, over the bar and out seaward. These guns are intended to rake the decks of vessels running in. The next work met with, excepting the battery at Bald Head on Smith's island, which is say two miles distant, is Fort Caswell, a work constructed by United States engineers. It is of pentagonal form, and mounts, it is said, about sixty guns at the present time. It has been strengthened of late, and may be said to be a very formidable work. Its guns will easily reach down to the bar, and commence upon the vessels as they approach. The iron-clads will try their metal at this work, and endeavor to pass it while the wooden ships engage it.

Passing up, and beyond Fort Caswell we find a small work on Battery Island.

On the port hand, one mile and a half from Fort Caswell, is Smithville and a small work known as Fort Johnson. Batteries are said to exist at Deep Water point, one near Princess creek lighthouse. In fact, it is said that there are several batteries between Smithville and Wilmington, located on either bank of the river.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

Up to four weeks ago no obstructions were known to exist in the Cape Fear river; but it is fair to presume that, as the Rebels have had such ample warning, they have busied themselves of late in putting down obstructions and planting torpedoes. Admiral Porter has attached to his squadron a number of torpedo craft, whose work it is to remove these obstructions to navigation and clear the way for the advance of his fleet, provided he has orders to take Wilmington. The general impression is that the design of the expedition is to simply take and occupy Cape Fear river above Federal point, which is at the foot of the river. These channels bear the same relative position that the passes did to the Mississippi river. Circumstances will dictate the course of operations after an entrance has been effected into the mouth of the river.

HOW THE VESSELS ARE PROTECTED.

During the time these vessels have been at Hampton Roads, Norfolk, and Beaufort, their yards, topmasts, and spars have been sent down, the boats cleared off their decks, and everything removed that would make splinters. The decks have been covered with sand-bags, so that plunging-shot will not sink them, and the chain-cables have been lashed on the side to prevent shot from damaging the boilers or machinery, as was done at New Orleans, Mobile, and on the *Kearsage*, when she fought the *Alabama* off the French coast. Every device has been resorted to for the protection of life and property.

HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Preparations have been made for the reception of (600) six hundred wounded on board the seven hospital vessels. These vessels are all side-wheel steamers of the largest size, and with ample accommodations. Cots have been prepared, extra surgeons provided, and everything provided that humanity and surgical skill and experience can devise. These arrangements have been made under the supervision of Fleet Surgeon, J. L. Fox.

The following is a list of the hospital vessels:—
First division, Rhode Island, Florida.
Second division, Fort Jackson, Keystone State.
Third division, Alabama.
Fourth division, Santiago de Cuba, Quaker City.
A number of tugs will assist in doing service, under the direction of the fleet surgeon.

United States Naval Forces.

Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, Commander-in-chief.

STAFF.

Fleet Captain—Lieutenant-Commander K. R. Breeze.
Fleet Surgeon—J. L. Fox.
Fleet Paymaster—J. M. Heiskell.
Fleet Engineer—Thomas Zellan.
Fleet Ordnance Officer—Lieutenant-Commander H. A. Adams, Jr.
Flag Lieutenant—Lieutenant M. W. Sanders.
Detailing Officer—Lieutenant S. W. Terry.
Private Secretary—G. H. Heap.
Secretary—C. F. Guild.
Acting Ensigns—J. M. Alden, J. W. Grattan, Richard Bates, W. R. Cooper.
Admiral's Clerk—C. P. Porter.
Malvern, flagship, 5 guns; *Little Ada*, side-wheel, tender to the flagship, 2 guns.

FIRST DIVISION.
Commodore H. K. Thatcher, commanding.

	Guns.		Guns.
Colorado	50	Howqua	5
Nyack	7	Iasco	5
Aries	5	Monticello	7
Grand Gulf	9	Agawam	9
Fort Donelson	5	Huron	4
Rhode Island	10	Mohican	7
Maumee	7	Cherokee	5
James Adger	10		
Tallapoosa	9	Total	154

SECOND DIVISION.
Commodore Joseph Lanman, commanding.

	Guns.		Guns.
Minnesota	50	Zantic	5
Mackinaw	9	Massasoit	9
Seneca	5	Gettysburg	5
Kansas	5	Juniata	9
Nereus	8	Keystone State	9
Fort Jackson	10	Calypso	5
Osceola	9		
Eolus	5	Total	143

THIRD DIVISION.
Commodore James F. Schenck, commanding.

	Guns.		Guns.
Powhatan	19	Shenandoah	10
Unadilla	5	Cambridge	7
Mount Vernon	5	Brooklyn	26
Mattabesett	9	Alabama	9
Emma	5		
Saco	5	Total	105
Lilian	5		

FOURTH DIVISION.
Commodore S. W. Godon, commanding.

	Guns.		Guns.
Susquehanna	14	Tristram Shandy	5
Wabash	50	Vicksburg	9
Pequot	5	Maratanza	9
Montgomery	9	Britannia	5
Santiago de Cuba	9	Gov. Buckingham	5
R. R. Cuyler	9	Dumbarton	5
Quaker City	10	Pawtuxet	9
Victoria	5		
Tuscarora	10	Total	168

FIFTH DIVISION.
Captain M. Smith, commanding.

	Guns.		Guns.
Onondaga (iron-clad)	4	Atlantic	6
Commodore Barney	7	General Putnam	4
Morse	6	H. Brinker	1
Hunchback	5	Commodore Perry	6
Eutaw	9	Stepping Stones	5
Phlox	2	Cactus	1
Young America	2	Daylight	5
Miami	8	Mount Washington	5
Delaware	5	Crusader	9
Mendota	10	Samuel Rotan	2
Dawn	4	Mystic	7
Commodore Morris	6	Picket boats, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6	—
Alert	2		
Wilderness	2	Total	132
Zouave	2		

DISTRICT OF THE SOUND.
Senior Officer Commanding.

This division comprises the vessels of the North Carolina Sound.

	Guns.		Guns.
Albemarle	1	Granite	1
Ceres	4	Lockwood	2
Hoyt	1	Shamrock	10
Otsego*	10	Tacony	10
Wyalusing	10	Chickopee	9
Belle	2	Hetzel	2
Commodore Hull	6	Martin	2
Louisiana	5	Valley City	6
Renshaw	1		
Whitehead	4	Total	88
Bazeley	2	*Sunk.	

IRON-CLAD DIVISION.
Commodore William Radford, commanding.

	Guns.		Guns.
New Ironsides	18	Saugus	2
Monadnock	4	Dictator	2
Canonicus	2	Mahopac	2
Total			30

RECAPITULATION.

	Guns.		Guns.
First division	154	Fifth division	132
Second division	143	Iron-clad division	30
Third division	105	District of the Sound division	88
Fourth division	168		
Grand total			820

	Ships.		Ships.
First division	16	Fourth division	16
Second division	14	Fifth division	24
Third division	11	Iron-clad division	6
Total			87

THE FLAGSHIP.

The side-wheel steamer *Malvern*, the flagship of Admiral Porter, was also the flagship of Admiral Lee's flotilla in the James river in May last. She is a captured blockade-runner, and was taken by the *Niphon* about a year ago. She recaptured the *Chesapeake*, after the piracy on board that vessel, and turned over the prize to the British authorities at Halifax. (In the attack the monitor *Monadnock* will be the flagship.)

The Iron-Clad Fleet.

The *Monadnock*, Captain J. M. Berrien, is an iron-clad having two turrets, and was built at Boston. She is one of the wooden navy-yard built iron-clads, and was commenced in 1862. She was launched on the 24th of March of this year. The following are her principal dimensions:—Length, between perpendiculars, 250 feet; over all, 270 feet; extreme beam, 49 feet; beam outside the armor-plating, 51 feet; mean depth of hold, 12 feet. Her cubic capacity is 2986 tons, but measured as a single-decker merchant-vessel, she is only 1361-65-95 tons.

The backing for her iron armor is oak, twelve inches thick. The armor consists of five 1-inch plates, five feet square, overhanding each other; three feet of the face of the armor will be under water when all her stores are in. Her internal arrangements are well designed. The crew live forward. A magazine, shell-room, and shot-lockers, are also forward. The cabin, ward, and shell-room are here for supplying the after-turret. The engine-room is inclosed between water-tight bulkheads, with doors through them leading forward and aft.

She has two composition four-bladed propellers, each ten feet six inches in diameter. She has two engines to each propeller, with cylinders thirty-two inches in diameter, and pistons of twenty-two inches stroke. She has two small engines for each turret, two blower engines, and two donkey engines—twelve in all. She has four boilers, with sixteen furnaces.

"NEW IRONSIDES."

The *New Ironsides*, Commodore William Radford, is a broadside iron-clad, carrying eighteen guns, and has seen much service in Charleston harbor; she has been thoroughly overhauled at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and is capable of doing much service. She was built by Merrick & Sons, Philadelphia, and was launched on the 10th of May, 1862. On the 5th of October, 1863, an attempt was made, by the Confederates, to blow her up, but it failed. She cost $780,000, and has been of more service than one-half the monitor fleet.

"MAHOPAC."

The *Mahopac*, Commander M. A. Parker, is one of the new monitor batteries, and was built by Secor & Co., under the superintendence of George Birkbeck, Jr., at their yard, at Jersey City. This firm were the builders of the *Weehawken*, sunk in Charleston harbor; the *Tecumseh*, blown up at Mobile, and the *Camanche*, sunk at San Francisco, California. Superstitious people prophesy some ill luck to the *Mahopac*.

"SAUGUS."

The *Saugus*, Commander Edmund R. Calhoun, is a monitor battery of 1034 tons and two guns and was built at Wilmington, Del. She was fitted out in Philadelphia in April, 1864, and was attached to Acting Rear-Admiral Lee's flotilla, which went up the James river in May, 1864.

"DICTATOR."

The *Dictator* is a vessel of which great things are promised, and whose performances are yet to be chronicled. She has cost the country about $3,000,000, although that was not her contract price, which was considerably less. She was built at the Delamater Iron Works from plans by John Ericsson.

"CANONICUS."

The *Canonicus*, Commander E. J. Parrott, is an iron-clad, mounting two guns; was built at South Boston by Harrison Loring in 1863; launched August 1st of that year. She was put in commission at Boston, April 16, 1864, and joined Admiral Lee's squadron in May, 1864.

Torpedo Boats.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER J. L. LAY.

The present year has seen the development of the torpedo vessel, which from present appearances, promises to revolutionize naval warfare. The largest and most powerful of this style of vessel is the

"STROMBOLI,"

built from plans by Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, U. S. N., at Fair Haven, Conn., by S. H. Pook. First Assistant Engineer John L. Lay has superintended the construction of her engines and torpedo machinery, which is truly very novel, yet very simple. By means of a peculiar contrivance a torpedo is placed beneath the bottom of an enemy's vessel and exploded at a given time, and at such an angle or distance as the manipulators desire. The *Stromboli* is commanded by Mr. Lay, the first officer of his profession who has been ordered to the command of a vessel during this war.

Picket Boats.

The picket boats Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6, will act in conjunction with the larger vessels; they are provided with a temporary torpedo machine, and will, doubtless, be of much service, both in removing obstructions and in destroying the enemy's vessels, should any be so unfortunate as to come within their reach. The little crafts were built at Schenectady, New York, and made their first voyage on the raging canal. Several of the light draught monitors are being fitted as torpedo boats, and probably the

"CASCO"

will be ready in time to perform some part in the great affair. The

"CHIMO"

is also spoken of as being ordered to service with the other torpedo vessels.

Screw Frigates.

Three of our finest screw frigates are booked for the work, the *Colorado*, *Wabash*, and *Minnesota*. The

"COLORADO,"

Commodore H. K. Thatcher, is a screw frigate of 50 guns, and was built at the Norfolk Navy Yard in 1855. She was one of the early participants in the war; and while being unable by her heavy draught of water from going into the many river fights, she has been represented by her officers and crew in a number of brilliant engagements. She came home early this year for repairs, and was extensively overhauled at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard.

"MINNESOTA."

The *Minnesota*, Commodore Joseph Lanman, is also a screw frigate of 50 guns, 3307 tons, and was built at the Washington Navy Yard in 1855. She was Admiral Stringham's flag-ship at the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, and was a participator in the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* fight. An attempt was made to blow her up on the morning of April 9, 1864. She is a fine vessel.

"WABASH."

The *Wabash*, Captain John De Camp, is another of the same class of vessels as above enumerated. She was built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1855. She was at the Hatteras inlet fight, and since that time has been the flag-ship of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, participating in the capture of Port Royal, under Admiral Dupont.

Screw Sloops.

"BROOKLYN."

The *Brooklyn*, Captain James Alden, is a first-class screw sloop-of-war, and was built by D. D. Westervelt, of this city. She was one of Farragut's fleet at the capture of New Orleans, and also at the capture of Mobile, in August. She was obliged to come North for repairs. She was put in excellent condition at the Boston Navy Yard a few weeks since. She is one of the finest vessels of her class in the navy. She carries twenty-six heavy guns.

"JUNIATA."

The *Juniata* is a second-class screw sloop, of 1240 tons, carrying nine heavy guns. She was built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; engines by Pusey, Jones & Co., Wilmington, Del. She was launched in March, 1862, and for a time was on special service in the West Indies.

"TUSCARORA."

The *Tuscarora*, Commander James Madison Frailey, is a fine screw sloop of 997 tons, and was built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Engines by Merrick & Sons. During the early part of the Rebellion she was employed in search of Rebel privateers on the coasts of England, France, Spain, and among the Western islands. She carries twelve guns.

Side-wheel Sloops.

"SUSQUEHANNA."

The *Susquehanna*, Commander Sylvanus W. Gordon, is a side-wheel sloop of 2450 tons and 12 guns. She was built at the Philadelphia Yard in 1841. She has participated in the engagements at Hatteras Inlet, August 29, 1861; Port Royal, November 7, 1861; the bombardment of Sewell's Point, May 9, 1862. She has been rebuilt, and is as good as new. It is probable that she will go abroad as soon as this affair is closed.

"POWHATAN."

The *Powhatan*, Commander W. Rinckendorf, is a side-wheel sloop-of-war, of 19 guns and 2415 tons, a sister-ship to the *Susquehanna*. She was built at the Norfolk Navy Yard in 1850. For some time in the early part of the Rebellion she was in search of the privateer *Sumter*. Latterly she has been employed as the flagship of the special West India squadron, under Admiral Lardner.

Other Steam-Gunboats.

"TALLAPOOSA,"

Lieutenant Commanding J. E. De Haven, was built at Boston in 1863, and launched in February of that year. She mounts 10 guns, and has been employed in blockade-service.

"MATTABESETT,"

Commander John C. Febegar, is a side-wheel steamer of 10 guns, and was built at New York, in 1863. She was put in commission in April last.

"QUAKER CITY,"

Commander J. J. Almy, is a steamship of 7 guns, and was purchased early in 1861, for $115,500. After being placed on the blockade, she assisted in the capture of several vessels off Charleston, and was engaged in the repulse of the iron-clad rams off that port, on the 31st of June, 1863.

"PATUXET,"

Commander J. H. Spotts, is a side-wheel steamer, mounting 10 guns, and was built at Providence, R. I., in 1863. She has as yet no naval record of importance.

"GOVERNOR BUCKINGHAM,"

Lieutenant W. G. Saltonstall, is a screw steamer mounting six guns, and was commissioned at Brooklyn on the 13th of November, 1863. She has as yet no naval record, but will make one under the direction of her present commander.

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA,"

Captain Theo. P. Green, is a side-wheel steamer, mounting ten guns, originally purchased by the Government for $200,000. She was commissioned in 1861; captured the *Victory*, blockade-runner, June 20, 1863; the *Britannia*, June 25, 1863; and the *Lizzie*, July 15, 1863. Has been a very efficient vessel on the blockade.

"LITTLE ADA,"

Acting Ensign Edward Manning, is the smallest vessel in the navy. She was captured in the Savannah river, and converted into a gunboat, mounting two guns. She will be employed as a tender to the *Malvern*, flagship of the squadron.

"RHODE ISLAND,"

Commander, Stephen D. Trenchard. This is a side-wheel steamer of 12 guns, and was originally purchased by the Government. She has been employed as a supply and despatch steamer, and took an active part in the capture of the *Cronstadt*, blockade-runner, August 16, 1863. She also rescued the crew of the *Monitor* when she foundered, December 31, 1862.

"SACO,"

Lieutenant-Commander John G. Walker, was built at Boston in 1864, and is a screw steamer of 8 guns.

"MASSASOIT,"

Commander Richard T. Renshaw, is a side-wheel steamer of 10 guns, and was built at Boston, 1863.

"KEYSTONE STATE,"

Commander Edward Donaldson, is a side-wheel steamer, mounting 13 guns. She was originally purchased for $125,000. The principal engagement of the war in which she participated was against the Rebel rams, which made the assault upon our fleet off Charleston bar, January 31, 1863. She then exploded her boilers and was disabled.

"FORT JACKSON,"

Captain James Alden, is a side-wheel steamer, mounting 12 guns, and was originally the ferry-boat *Union*, and purchased on the stocks by the Government. She has been on the Wilmington blockade since January last.

"GRAND GULF,"

Commander George M. Ransom, mounts eleven guns, and was built by C. & R. Poillon, of New York, in 1863, for the Government. She has been chasing pirates and on blockade duty ever since being commissioned in 1863. She was at one time one of the first employed in the search for the *Chesapeake*, captured by Rebels.

"MOUNT VERNON,"

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant James Frastham, is a screw-steamer of 5 guns, and was purchased by the Government. She has recently been on blockade service off Wilmington.

"ARIES,"

is a steamer of five guns, which was captured in Bule's bay by the *Stettin*, March 28, 1863. She was purchased by the Government and converted into a gunboat.

"SENECA,"

Lieutenant-Commander George E. Belknap, mounts five guns, and was built at Greenpoint in 1861. She participated in the capture of Port Royal, S. C., and has been actively engaged on duty with the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron ever since; she has the credit of aiding in the destruction of the privateer *Nashville*, February 28, 1863.

"IOSCO,"

Commander A. J. Drake, was built at Boston in 1863, and is a very fast side-wheel steamer. Her principal service has been recruiting seamen, although she is fitted for more arduous duty.

"MAUMEE,"

Lieutenant-Commander James Parker, is a screw steamer of five guns, and was built at a private ship-yard at New York. Though small she is an excellent gunboat.

"MOHICAN,"

Commander Dan Ruman, was built at the Kittery Navy Yard, and was launched in 1859. She has seven guns, and participated in the capture of Fort Royal, S. C., at the time Admiral Dupont so distinguished himself.

"TALLAPOOSA,"

Lieutenant-Commander James E. De Haven, is a side-wheel steamer of ten guns, built at Boston, and launched February 1, 1863.

"GETTYSBURG,"

Lieutenant-Commander R. H. Lamson, is a side-wheel steamer of five guns, and was formerly the blockade-runner *Margaret and Jessie*. She was put in commission in May, 1864.

"SACA,"

Lieutenant-Commander John E. Walker is a screw steamer of eight guns, and was built at Boston in 1863.

"RHODE ISLAND,"

Captain James Alden, was formerly the steamship *Eagle*, and was purchased for $185,000. She has been employed as a supply vessel and on convoy service, and captured the blockade-runner *Cronstadt*, August 16, 1863.

"EMMA,"

Acting-Master G. B. Livingston, is a screw steamer of eight guns, and is a purchased blockade-runner. After refitting she was sent to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

"CALYPSO,"

Acting Master F. D. Stuart, is a screw steamer of 6 guns, and was formerly a blockade-runner, purchased by the Government.

"JAMES ADGER,"

Commander T. H. Patterson, a purchased steamer, 9 guns, and has performed efficient service on the blockade. She counts among her captures the *Cornubia* and *R. E. Lee*—one on the 8th, and the other on the 9th of November, 1863. She also shelled the hull of the blockade-runner *Hebe*, until compelled to withdraw by the heavy fire of the Rebel batteries. She also aided in cutting out the blockade-runner *Kate* from under the batteries at New Inlet, N. C., August 1, 1863.

"HURON,"

Lieutenant-Commanding F. H. Baker, is a screw steamer of 4 guns, and was launched at Boston, September 21, 1861. She has been actively employed since then, and counts among her captures of blockade-runners, the ship *Sylvanus* in Daboy sound, Georgia. She also assisted in the capture of Fernandina, Florida.

"BRITANNIA,"

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant S. Huse, is a steamer of 5 guns, and was captured by the *Santiago de Cuba*, June 23, 1863, while attempting to run the blockade of Wilmington, North Carolina. She was fitted out as a gunboat in September of that year, at Boston.

"MONTGOMERY,"

Acting Lieutenant E. Fancon, is a purchased side-wheel steamer of 6 guns. She has been employed on the Texas coast, where she destroyed the schooner *Columbia*, of Galveston, April 5, 1862, and captured the iron steamer *Caroline*, October 28, 1862. She has been employed on blockade duty ever since.

"VICTORIA,"

Acting Master C. W. Lee, is a screw steamer of 5 guns, which was originally purchased by the Government for $25,000.

"R. R. CUYLER,"

Lieutenant-Commanding J. E. Jewett, mounts twelve guns, was originally purchased by the Government for $165,000. Her first capture was the schooner *J. W. Wilder*, off Mobile bar; she next captured the schooner *Eugenie*, now in the service, and subsequently destroyed the steamer *Isabel*, blockade-runner, off Fort Morgan, and soon after captured three other blockade-runners. She is very fast, and has been a valuable ship on the blockade.

"SHENANDOAH,"

Commander D. B. Ridgley, was built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1862. She mounts ten guns, and is a very fast screw steamer.

"PEQUOT,"

Lieutenant S. P. Quacenbush, was built at Boston in 1863; was launched June 6 of that year; put in commission January 15, 1864, and joined the James river flotilla in May following. She mounts eleven guns.

"UNADILLA,"

Lieutenant-Commanding H. W. Johnson, was launched April 17, 1861, from the yard of John Englis. She was placed on the blockade service immediately after being fitted out, and participated in the capture of Port Royal, S. C.

"CAMBRIDGE,"

Commander William F. Spicer, is a screw steamer of 7 guns, and was originally purchased for seventy-five thousand dollars. Has been employed on the coast of North Carolina, except for a short time, when she was detailed for service at the Naval Academy.

"MARATANZA,"

Lieutenant-Commanding Milton Faxton, is a side-wheel steamer of 6 guns, and was built in Boston in 1862. She was in the attack upon Fort Darling, on the James river, in May, 1862, and has since been employed on the blockade of Wilmington.

"HOWQUAH,"

Acting Master W. G. Wright, a screw streamer of 4 guns. Sailed from Boston, September 1, 1863, and distinguished herself by capturing the blockade-runner *Ella*, November 10, 1863. Has since been on the blockade.

"ALABAMA"

is a side-wheel steamer of 9 guns. She was purchased at the beginning of the war. She participated in the capture of Fernandina in March, 1862. In July, 1863, her crew contracted the yellow fever, and by the 2d of August she lost twenty officers and men by it. She was then sent North, and has laid idle almost ever since.

"AGAWAM"

mounts twelve guns, and was launched at Portland, April 21, 1863. She has not been in active service as yet, and joined the James river flotilla in May, 1864. She is a side-wheel steamer, and reported very fast.

"CHEROKEE"

is one of the blockade-runners captured off Charleston and converted into a naval vessel. She mounts five guns.

"DUMBARTON"

is a side-wheel steamer of five guns, and this will be her maiden engagement.

"EOLUS"

is a purchased steamer, mounting five guns, and was fitted out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for blockade service, on which she has been employed off Wilmington.

"FORT DONELSON"

is a small side-wheel steamer, mounting 5 guns, and has not yet been distinguished in any engagement. Has been on the James river flotilla.

"KANSAS."

This vessel was built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and her engines are those which were found on board the *Princess Royal*, and destined to run the blockade, and to be furnished to some vessel in the South. She was launched in September last.

"LILIAN"

is a captured blockade-runner, just fitted out at Philadelphia. She mounts 5 guns.

"MACKINAW"

is a side-wheel steamer of 10 guns, and built at the New York Navy Yard. She was launched April 22, 1863.

"MONTICELLO"

is a screw steamer of 7 guns, and was originally purchased by the Government. She participated in the attack upon Forts Hatteras and Clark, in August, 1861, and has mostly been on the Wilmington blockade.

"NYACK"

is a screw steamer, mounting 7 guns, and was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1863. She was launched October 6, 1863, and is a very finely modeled vessel.

"NEREUS"

This is a 11-gun purchased vessel, and was put in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard last April. She is a screw-steamer.

"OSCEOLA"

is a 10-gun side-wheel steamer, built at Boston in 1863, and was attached to Admiral Lee's flotilla on the James river, in May, 1863.

"TRISTRAM SHANDY"

is a blockade-runner, very fast, which was purchased by Government and fitted up for a naval vessel. She mounts 5 guns, and will prove a valuable adjunct to the fleet.

"VICKSBURG."

Of this vessel but a brief story is to be told. She mounts 6 guns, was built at Mystic, Connecticut, and has been in commission only since December, 1863.

"YANTIC"

is a 5-gun screw-steamer, built at Philadelphia and launched in March, 1864.

"ONONDAGA."

This vessel is a four-gun iron-clad of 125 tons burden, which was built at Greenpoint, New York, and put into commission March 24, 1864. She sailed from this city for the James river flotilla the 21st day of the following April.

"COMMODORE BARNEY."

This vessel, which was originally named *Ethan Allen*, is a side-wheel steamer of 513 tons, and carries seven guns. She participated in the actions of Roanoke Island, Winton, and Newbern, N. C., and in the operations upon the Nansemond river in the spring of 1862. On the 4th of August she accompanied the iron-clad *Sangamon* in a reconnoissance of the James river, and was penetrated with more than thirty projectiles.

"MORSE."

The *Morse* was originally the *Marion*. She is 513 tons burden and carries 6 guns. She also took part in the operations in North Carolina in February and March, 1862, and assisted in covering the embarkation of United States troops at the evacuation of West Point, Va., June 1, 1863.

"HUNCHBACK,"

is a side-wheel steamer carrying seven guns. She also participated in the engagement mentioned above, and landed a naval battery and joined in the attack upon the enemy's works at Roanoke Island.

"EUTAW."

The *Eutaw*, side-wheel, was built at Baltimore in 1863, and was offered to race with any side-wheel merchant steamer of about the same tonnage. She is 974 tons burden.

"YOUNG AMERICA."

This vessel was captured from the Rebels by the *Cumberland*, in 1861 and has been employed as a despatch boat in and around Hampton Roads. She is a large tug-boat, and carries two guns.

"MIAMI"

is side-wheel, and has eight guns. Was built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and was launched November 16, 1861. She was one of the steam division of Porter's mortar flotilla at New Orleans, April, 1862, and, after the taking of the city, went up the Mississippi to Vicksburg.

"DELAWARE,"

side-wheel, 4 guns. Was employed in the operations in North Carolina in the spring of 1862, and was attached to the Neuse river expedition in December of the same year.

"MENDOTA,"

was built at New York, and launched January 31, 1863. Is side-wheel, carries ten guns, and is 974 tons burden.

"DAWN."

The *Dawn*, which is a screw of four guns and 391 tons register, was engaged in the two attacks on Fort McAllister in January, 1863.

"COMMODORE MORRIS."

Was engaged in the Pamunkey expedition January 8, 1863, and at West Point the following April.

"ZOUAVE."

The *Zouave* is a screw steamer, carrying two guns, and is one hundred and twenty-seven tons.

"GENERAL PUTNAM."

The *General Putnam* is a side-wheel steamer of one hundred and thirty-three tons burden, and carries four guns.

"COMMODORE PERRY"

was engaged in the operations against Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, Newbern, Hamilton, and Jamesville, N. C., in 1862. Is a side-wheel steamer, carrying six guns.

"STEPPING STONES."

Side-wheel steamer, five guns, and is 226 tons register. She was engaged in the Nansemond river operations, April 14, 1863.

"CACTUS."

The *Cactus* was fitted at New York for the West Gulf Squadron, is side-wheel, of 176 tons, and carries one gun.

"DAYLIGHT."

The *Daylight* is a screw-steamer of 682 tons. She engaged a Rebel field battery in Lynn Haven bay, Virginia, and took part in the attack and capture of Fort Macon, North Carolina, April 26, 1862.

"MOUNT WASHINGTON"

is a side-wheel steamer, with five guns, and of 500 tons burden. She was at the Nansemond river operations, April, 1863.

"CRUSADER."

The *Crusader* was one of the first vessels to enforce the blockade of Southern ports; she is a screw steamer, carries nine guns, and is 545 tons register. Piloted by Robert Small (colored), and accompanied by the *Planter* she ran up the North Edisto river, into Wadmelaw Sound, as far as Simmons' Bluff, where they fired into a Rebel encampment, and destroyed it, June 21, 1862.

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders $7¼ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $10, payable half on subscribing, and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares.
Subscription of 4 shares, $30; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $825; of 250 shares, $2000.
Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.
Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.
The Company possess a large and well-built Coal Works at Donaldson (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 86,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.
This Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.
A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.
Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7·50 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal-yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.
The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.
For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.
Agent for Reading.—Mayor Boyer.
Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert P. King, H. Schmoele.
WM. SCHMOELE, President.
A. B. JARDEN, Secretary. 12-20-1m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
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BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS, At IVENS & CO.'S, No. 23 S. NINTH STREET.
In consequence of the fall in gold, IVENS & CO. have reduced their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., and have now on hand a large and well selected stock of CLOAKS suitable for the present and coming season which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember
IVENS & CO'S OLD ESTABLISHED CLOAK STORE,
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GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street,
OFFERS FOR SALE
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
In all varieties, for
Christmas and Holiday Presents,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen, 30c. and upwards
Men's do do do 70c. do.
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Plain Handkerchiefs, all linen, 20c. and upwards.
Lace Handkerchiefs, $3 to $50
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Men's, Women's, and Children's Handkerchiefs, all kinds and at prices very much below the present gold basis.
ALSO,
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
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WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Suitable for Presents, at
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BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
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E. M. NEEDLES
Is Daily Receiving
NOVELTIES IN
LACES,
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In every variety and at
REDUCED PRICES,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
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ARE
CLOSING OUT
THEIR
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
12-10-12t OF
MEN'S WEAR
FAR BELOW GOLD VALUE.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
To favor the laudable practice of making
VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
Green Baize, Broche Shawls,
Skating Mufflers, Woollen Shawls,
Clan Plaids, Silks,
Skating Skirts, Silk Poplins,
Promenade Skirts, Rep Poplins,
Mourning Skirts, Merinoes.
Skirting, All Wool Plaids,
Sheppard's Plaid Skirts, &c.
12-17-1m

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 810 ARCH STREET.
Invites the attention of the Ladies to a choice assortment of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
REAL LACE GOODS.
POINTE LACE SETS FROM $5.
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LACE BARBES
THREAD VEILS, A BARGAIN.
Handsome Presents for the Holidays. 12-17-6t

THE MOST USEFUL, THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT BAMBERGER BROTHERS'. Read the List of Articles.
LINEN HDKFS.—A very large assortment of plain, hemstitched, and embroidered Hdkfs. Very cheap.
LACE COLLARS—Cambric Collars and Setts. Very cheap.
FANCY BACK COMBS.—A very large assortment of the most beautiful styles of fancy back, at half the regular retail prices.
GLOVES—GLOVES.—A very large assortment of Silk, Fleecy Lined, Cloth Gloves, and all other kinds of Gloves, Very low.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
The largest assortment of Balmoral Skirts in the City. From $3·00 to $6·50 apiece. Very cheap.
MERINO GOODS.
The largest stock of Ladies', Men's, Misses', Boys' and Children's Merino Undershirts and Drawers in the City, at very lowest prices.
HOSIERY! HOSIERY!
The best and cheapest Hosiery in the City.
LADIES', MEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.
Cotton, Woolen, and Merino Hosiery. The largest assortment of every size, quality and description.
SATCHELS! SATCHELS!
A very large assortment of French Morocco Satchels. Very cheap.
LACE VEILS! LACE VEILS!
A very large assortment of black Lace Veils, at all prices, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' silk and woolen Scarfs.
Hair Brushes, Combs, Silk Hdkfs.
Corsets, Linen Bosoms, and a large assortment of Fancy Goods, much lower than at any other store in the city, at BAMBERGER BROS., No. 105 N. EIGHTH Street,
12-15-6t Third store above Arch.

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 12 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Race, Above Eighth street.
Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to with despatch. 12-3-1m*

HENRY RASKE,
NEW FUR STORE,
No. 517 ARCH STREET.
The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,
Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.
ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.
HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
11-22-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.
My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN
DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh.
I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

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IN THE
AMERICAN,
S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.
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SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,
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$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.
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To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.
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To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.
$96 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.
PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.
THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected
Address or apply to
GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
11 30-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
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10-18 No. 1621 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

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STULL'S
NEW PATENT STOVE,
FOR COOKING AND HEATING
BY GAS.
Can be had cheaper than any other Gas Stove, at
11-30-1m No. 213 S. FIFTH STREET.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, December 24, 1864.
The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, December 24, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sale vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
jan-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.
OUTSIDE LINE.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
NEW FREIGHT LINE
FOR NEW YORK,
and connecting for all Northern and Eastern cities and New Orleans, sailing every
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
AND SATURDAY,
from the Company's wharf, first above Race street, and New York, from Pier 11, North River, on same days, at 3 P. M.
For freight, which will be received daily, handled in the most careful manner, and delivered with the greatest despatch, at fair rates, apply to
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
11-10 3m No. 210 North Wharves.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF CORK, Saturday, December 24.
KANGAROO, Saturday, December 31.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 7.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $160·00 Steerage $50·00
First Cabin to London 170·00 Steerage to London 55·00
First Cabin to Paris 190·00 Steerage to Paris 60·00
First Cabin to Hamburg 180·00 Steerage to Hamburg 74.00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $120, $170, $210. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $70. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3-11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at
No 232 CARTER Street,
11-22 GEORGE FLOWMAN.

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

In no department of printing has there been more unwearied perseverance than in the perfection of type-setting machines. Their feasibility was first proclaimed by Dr. Church in 1823, but he never succeeded in his experiments. His ideas were adopted, modified, and improved by many European inventors, but in all cases without any practical result. One of these European machines was set up in the office of the New York *Sun* about 1846, and proved, by its working, the possibility of the often declared impossible invention. Its economy was not so apparent, and the patentees abandoned it. Other inventors have been more persevering and more fortunate. There is a type-setting machine now in such successful operation in London that the patentees feel warranted in advertising to do composition at a great reduction on established prices. The first practical success must be conceded to Dr. Mitchell, of Brooklyn, who has produced a machine of great simplicity and ease in management. Mr. Trow, of this city, has several of them in daily operation. The average product, letter furnished, is 20,000 ems per day; and this is done by the operator, who justifies his own matter. The type is distributed by another machine—a modification and improvement on the one invented and exhibited by M. Victor Beaumont in 1854.

Its most formidable rival appears to be the machine of the Alden Type-Setting and Distributing Machine Company, a description of which has already appeared in this journal. This marvel of mechanism has recently been put on trial in the New York *Herald* office, where, with a comparatively inexperienced operator, it has been successful in composing 2000 ems in thirty minutes. This machine distributes as well as composes, and at the same time, but, when worked at its highest speed, it requires a justifier as well as an operator. Fifty of these machines have been ordered by different printers, and will no doubt be at work within six months.

Mr. Charles W. Felt, of Providence, is still at work on the details of his machine, which is also intended to do both composition and distribution by a method radically different from that of Mitchell's or Alden's. We have seen favorable notices of his invention in two Eastern papers, but cannot state how soon it will be perfected. Mr. Felt is also busy on an invention, which is really a two-handed stick, by which, he claims, it is possible for any compositor to greatly increase his performance.

Mr. Stanton, of Boston, recently laid before the employing printers of this city an explanation of the Houston composing machine, which appears to rival the Mitchell in its simplicity. This invention has already secured the support of several Boston and New York printers, and will soon be in a position to invite the criticism of the public.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Modern Machinists—Joseph Whitworth.

Perhaps the most scientific of the race of machinists formed in the establishment of Maudslay, Field & Co., is Joseph Whitworth, whose fame as a tool-maker is known throughout the world. He has considerably improved upon the planing-machine, in his "Jim Crow" machine, so called because the cutter reverses itself and works both ways, and in fact adapts itself to any position to do its work. His name is, however, more identified with rifled ordnance and small-arms, in the production of which he has no rival. The passion for accuracy of work which was instilled into him by his old master, has led him to invent various machines for the attainment of that end; among others, he has devised a contrivance by which a variation of a millionth of an inch can be detected!

In fact leviathan engines of all kinds are turned out by him, which work with all the precision of a chronometer; and the value of this accuracy of practice is not confined to his workshop, as it extends its influence throughout the profession, and establishes a standard of excellence to which other machine manufacturers, if they would flourish, must also attain. What a contrast does the work of the machinists of the present day present to those of a hundred years ago! At that time, as Mr. Smiles observes, an engine of any size, when once erected, required the constant attention of the engineer, who almost lived beside it, in order to keep it in working order, such was the friction of its parts and the clumsiness of its construction. At the present time, however, almost absolute perfection of working is obtained.

When the five thousand different pieces of the marine engines designed for the *Warrior* were brought together from the different shops of the Messrs. Penn, although the workmen who built them up had never seen them before, yet such was the mathematical accuracy of their fit, that immediately steam was got up they began working with the utmost smoothness. As a new-born child, immediately it enters the world and expands its lungs, begins to stretch its limbs, so this gigantic engine, as soon as steam began to expand in the cylinder, at once exerted its huge members with the smoothness and ease of a thing of life.

It would be impossible to estimate the gain to the country brought about by the self-acting tools now coming constantly into use. If we had to depend upon the old hammer and file, and chisel and guage, it is questionable whether our mechanical art could keep pace with the requirements of our rapidly increasing population; and commodities of all kinds that spring from the skilled hand would soon reach a fabulous price. Now it is the brain that works; the mechanician in his study increases a thousand-fold the fingers of the seamstress with his sewing-machine, builds fleets of boats (by the American patent) in as many days as the old boat-builder would have formerly taken years, and manufactures rifles—stock, lock, and barrel—without human fingers coming in contact with them after the wood and iron are carried into the workshop. Perhaps the Government manufactory of rifles at Enfield is one of the most perfect marvels of labor-saving machinery in existence; and the hundreds of machines which go to build up this most perfect military tool of the day have an automatic action so perfect, and bite, cut, file, drill, and plane with such marvellous intelligence, quickness, and care, that one cannot for a moment help thinking that the human hand is, after all, a very slow invention, and not at all up to the work demanded by the present age. Yet these unerring digits, which now do our daily work, were not in existence sixty years ago, and our ten fingers were the slaves that accomplished every stroke of work. As regards our mechanical appliances, at least, the present century has lifted us from a condition but little superior to that of barbarians to a pitch of excellence which seems almost divine. But for the marvels accomplished in this direction we must refer the reader to Mr. Smiles' very interesting "Industrial Biography," to which we are indebted for many facts in this article.—*Once-a-Week.*

Our Coming Imbroglio with Europe.

IMPORTANT AND EXCITING MEETINGS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH STATESMEN.

Paris (Nov. 29) Correspondence of Independence Belge.

You must have remarked the obstinate silence which both the English papers and the French ministerial journals observe on the subject of the political relations which exist between the Cabinets of London and Paris. Are we to infer from this fact that the communications between the two Governments are not so frequent as they formerly were, and that reserve has succeeded the active relations which were established between the two Cabinets after the failure of the Conference of London? Certainly not; the simple explanation is that there no longer exist any threatening questions admitting of no delay; and that, on the other hand, as nothing has happened to disturb the good feelings which, without being a close alliance, have never ceased to exist since the mission of Lord Clarendon, it is useless to speak of a concert for which there is at the present moment no occasion.

For some days past, however, the interviews between English and French statesmen have been and still continue to be more frequent than before. On Tuesday Earl Cowley transacted business with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and on the same day the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne had a long conference with the head of the Foreign Office in London. According to the most accredited version, it is America which has formed the subject of deliberation both here and on the other side of the channel. The Lincoln election, the speech of Mr. Seward, that of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the affair of the *Florida*, the violent attack of Mr. Webb in his letter to the Brazilian Minister—an attack in which, though England alone is designated, she is endeavoring to induce France to look upon it as a menace to both countries—all this series of facts is of a nature to make the statesmen of England and France reflect.

The probability, therefore, is that the wish both in London and Paris is to ascertain the respective opinion of each Cabinet on peculiar points which, under certain contingencies, might give rise to a joint action on their part. But there certainly has been nothing beyond this; neither the question of intervention nor the recognition of the South has, it is said, been agitated. According, however, to what is affirmed, Earl Russell at present feels greater sympathy for the cause of secession than was formerly the case. As, therefore, in France opinion has always shown itself in favor of the Southern Confederacy, the conjecture may be formed that the two Cabinets are now actuated by the same feelings.

The Peabody Trust.

About a third of the £150,000 munificently given by Mr. George Peabody to the poor of London has already been invested in buildings and land. The trustees of this fund are Mr. Adams, the American Minister, Lord Stanley, Sir Emerson Tennent, Mr. C. M. Lampson, and Mr. J. S. Morgan, and in addition to eligible sites purchased at Shadwell and Bermondsey, they now possess a lot of ground near the upper steamboat pier at Chelsea—which will probably be resold, as not sufficiently spacious for their purposes—four blocks of buildings, rapidly approaching completion, in Green Man's Lane, Islington, and a stately edifice, containing fifty-seven tenements, all occupied, and nine shops in Commercial street, Spitalfields.

Seven tenements, of three rooms, at 5s. 6d. a week.
Forty-two do. of two rooms, at 4s. 0d. a week.
Six do. of two rooms, at 3s. 6d. a week.
Two do. of one room, at 2s. 3d. a week.

Considerable care has been exercised in the selection of tenants, and in only one instance has there been a case of arrears (4s.) or such a violation of rules as has called for summary treatment. This exemption from the ordinary vicissitudes of letting can be readily explained, for when the buildings were finished there were more than a hundred applications for the fifty-seven tenements to let, and this enabled the trustees to select from the recommendations in writing from employers and landlords. At Islington, each of the four blocks, forming a complete square, will contain forty-eight tenements, and though their rental is not yet settled, it is not improbable that thirty-five of these will contain two rooms at 4s. a week, and that the remaining twelve will be single rooms at half-a-crown a week. The original sum of £150,000 will, it has been estimated, build ten large houses, the income from which will amount to £6000 per annum; and it is not the least interesting fact connected with Mr. Peabody's noble gift, that from this source alone the trustees will probably be able to build a new house every two years, and by investing its rental in a like way, make the charity a constantly increasing one.

ACTORS—ACTRESSES—OPERA SINGERS.

It is quite common for critics, or for those who pretend to be critics, to use the word "overact" when speaking of a theatrical performance; but what is considered overacting by the fastidious few is often applauded by the many. Some think Forrest is one of those "robustious, periwig-pated fellows, who tear a passion to tatters, to rags, to split the ears of the groundlings." "Hamlet," in his instructions to the players, says "such a fellow ought to be whipped for out-doing Termagant." And yet Forrest has always tickled the eyes and ears of the "groundlings," draws full houses, and received the most enthusiastic plaudits of the "pit." Theatres once had a place called the pit, but we believe the more fashionable parquet has now taken its place.

No doubt this celebrated tragedian's reputation received its first impulses from the *habitues* of the old-fashioned pit. He did not then—whatever he may do now—"acquire and beget, in the very torrent, tempest, and whirlwind of his passion a temperance that gave it smoothness." Shakespeare would not have liked or commended such acting. In the estimation of the "groundlings," he must have appeared tame, and even dull on the stage; and yet we have every reason for believing that in his acting he held the mirror up to nature, and his performance could not have been characterised by the use of the word "overacting."

At one time in London there was much excitement in relation to Garrick and Barry. Both had their particular friends and admirers, and of course these admirers did not agree in opinion about the merits of these celebrated actors. Barry was tall, very handsome, and graceful in all his motions; but Garrick was under middle size, and the autocrat of Drury Lane Theatre. There was a contest between them which continued twelve nights, and *Romeo and Juliet* was the play. Barry performed "Romeo" in Covent Garden against Garrick in Drury Lane. The fever ran high, and the people got enough of the lovers of Verona, especially the country folks who visited London. Some wit, out of patience, and sighing for a change of the programme, wrote this epigram:—

"'Well, what's to-night?' says angry Ned,
As up from bed he rouses;
'Romeo again!' he shakes his head,
'A plague on both your houses!'"

The beautiful Miss Bellamy played "Juliet" to Garrick, and Mrs. Cibber played the same character with Barry. Mr. Doran says:—

"There is no doubt that Mrs. Cibber had the handsomer, more silvery-tongued, and tender lover. She seemed to listen to him in sort of modest ecstasy; while Miss Bellamy, eager love in her eyes, rapture in her heart, and amorous impatience in every expression, was ready to fling herself into 'Romeo's' arms. In Barry's 'Romeo' the critics laud his harmony of feature, his melting eyes, and his unqualified plaintiveness of voice."

As for the rival Juliets, it is said that Bellamy was more tender and natural, while Cibber was grander and more tragic. But the contest was between the two Romeos. A lady who did not pretend to be a critic, but had common sense, and was guided by her feelings, seems to have ably distinguished between them. She said:—

"Had I been 'Juliet' to Garrick's 'Romeo,' so ardent and impassioned was he, I should have expected that he would *come up* to me in the balcony; but had I been 'Juliet' to Barry's 'Romeo,' so tender, so eloquent, and seductive was he, I should have certainly *gone down* to him."

This woman, blessed with a good share of common sense, and possessing the true sentiments and feelings of her sex, hit the nail on the head exactly. What she said was worth a volume of criticism on the subject, however ingeniously and ably it might be written. Overacting, ranting, raving, guttural tones, "tearing passions to rags," can never take the place of expressive looks, distinct articulation, and a correct intonation of the voice. These, with proper attitudes and gesticulations, will always find avenues to a heart worth winning, and strike favorably a mind whose opinion is worth having.

The same remarks may, with propriety, be applied to opera singers; and here is a wide field for just criticism. It is well known to all operagoers that the passion of love forms the theme of the most touching melodies and duettos in all operas, and especially in the Italian. The love-making tenor and the sweet, responsive soprano must not be overstrained, and "explosive tones" should be used with great care. The action, too, must not be too violent or startling, as is too often the case with performers, especially in the chromatic passage, "False one, I love thee still," in Bellini's opera of *La Sonnambula*. We have heard this intense sentiment of love rendered by a performer in explosive tones and with violent action that spoke more of anger than of the tender passion, and yet the singer was celebrated as a good tenor. The trouble with him was, he either did not understand the sentiment and emotion the author designed, or was unpardonably careless and negligent in his role.

Such sentimental passages do not require a maniac's countenance, nor a maniac's voice or action, but they do demand deep feeling and intense emotions. And these must be felt by the performer before proper expression can be given to them. In such a delirium of feeling, in such an intensity of passion, there must be a deep underlying current which is not shown in violent contortions of the body, nor in explosive tones of the voice.

In warlike music or in patriotic songs, a declamatory style may be used to a certain extent, and the passions of hate and revenge at certain stages of them may demand explosive tones and powerful gesticulations in order to their full development and expression. In public speaking, too, there is such a thing as overdoing. There is a wide difference between true oratory and violent declamation. Kossuth furnishes an excellent model of true eloquence. In his speaking is shown the remarkable power of distinct articulation, correct intonation, and appropriate action. He never overacts nor strains, nor cracks his voice, however deep and strong the emotions may be with which he wishes to stir the hearts of his auditors. And yet no living orator can stir the hearts of the multitude deeper than Kossuth.

But we have already written more than we intended. The subject is truthful, and to do anything like justice to it would require a volume instead of a newspaper column. We commend to all what the woman said about "Romeo" as rendered by the celebrated actors, Garrick and Barry.—*Portland News.*

WORTH LIVING FOR.—"When from my room I chance to stray, to spend an hour at close o' day, I ever find the place most dear, where some friend treats to lager beer.—*Sacramento Age.*

"Ah! yes, my friend of city life, sure such a treat cures such a strife, but better than such dose by far, are pleasures of a fine cigar.—*Placer Herald.*

"Such pleasures may suit baser minds, but with the good no favor finds; we think the purest joy of life, is making love to one's own wife.—*Volcano Ledger.*

"Most wise your choice, my worthy friend, in Hymen's joys your cares to end, but we, though tired of single life, can't boast of having our own wife; and so, when 'neath our cares we faint, we fly to kiss some gal that *ain't*—yet.—*Napa Reporter.*

"That 'lager beer' will bile provoke, while 'fine Havanas' end in smoke. To court one's wife is better far than lager beer or vile cigar. Kisses, the dew of love's young morn, break on the lips as soon as born. These all are naught to that great joy—the first glance at your first-born boy!—*Evening Ledger.*

"'Tis true, a boy's a wished-for blessing, but then suppose the first a girl! A dear sweet child with ways caressing, with pouting lips and flaxen curl, with dimple cheeks and laughing eye, to come and bid 'papa' good-bye! So whether boy, or whether t'other, embrace the babe and then the mother."—*San Francisco Globe.*

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE RUSSIAN SERFS.—The Russian journals contain details respecting the progress of the emancipation of the serfs up to the month of August last, at which date it would appear that there were only eight regulating charters still uncompleted, while 111,568 have been already brought into execution, and these refer to estates on which reside 10,601,220 country people. The most circumstantial details have been received respecting 109,750 of these charters, relating to estates on which 9,776,017 country people reside. A third of these charters (33,544) cause the total cessation from the present of all transitory relations in regard to 4,521,878 people, the half of the freed serfs who thus find themselves completely liberated from their former masters. As many as 2,133,043 people have come into complete possession of their plots of land, and of this number 430,762 have required no assistance from the State.

In the nine Western Provinces, all the country people, without exception, have become proprietors, which fact is to be attributed to the particular condition attending the situation of these Provinces. Of the rest of Russia the Province of Kharkof holds the first rank as regards the progress of reform. The number of its country people entirely freed, and to whom territorial property has been given, represents 72 per cent. of the total of its former serfs. In other Provinces of Russia the number of country people who have become absolute proprietors is below 15 per cent. In the Governments of St. Petersburg and Moscow it varies between 10 and 11 per cent. This is considered to be a very satisfactory result after three years' trial of the system; and from the number of regulating charters which have come into operation on the landed proprietors, as mentioned at the commencement of this summary, the work of emancipation is looked upon as entirely achieved.

BANK NOTICES.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—FRANKFORD, December 20, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
12-20-11t W. H. RHAWN, Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.
An election for Thirteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
12-12-wfm 10t WM. McCONNELL, Cashier.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12-9-14t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

NOTICE. BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NOVEMBER 21, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, on the 15th instant, voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
11-23-wfm 1m J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK. PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section Two of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864, that the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor, by the laws of the United States.
11-23-wfm-1m J. WEIGAND, JR., Cashier.

WESTERN BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Western Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
12-19-36t C. N. WEYGANDT, Cashier.

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,

(SECOND FLOOR).

WILLIAM P. SCHELL, PRESIDENT.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer.

11-17-1t*

VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

PRINTED CIRCULARS,

With the Prospectus and Geological Report of the property of this Company, are now ready at our office.

This Company owns over 2500 acres of what is known as the best OIL TERRITORY upon the GREAT UPHEAVAL IN WEST VIRGINIA, and offers large inducements to parties to subscribe for the limited number of Shares offered at $4 per share for full paid stock, the par being $10 per share.

This price per share is not above the marketable value of the lands, and it is offered for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for development, and will, beyond a reasonable doubt, prove a profitable investment.

COOPER & GRAFF,

No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1864. 11-29

JAMES BARBER'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Clock Establishment, S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a. AGENCY FOR THE PATENT EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS, A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c. Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS. CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED. Clock Trimmings of every description. 1-12-1y

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia. JOHN J. HALLOWELL vs. JOSEPH H. EVANS. Alias Venditioni Exponas, September, 1864, No. 247. The auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of a fund produced by a Sheriff's sale, under the above writ, of all that certain three story brick messuage or tenement, back buildings, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Eleventh street, at the distance of three hundred and four feet southward from the south side of Girard street, in the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Eleventh street seventeen feet (including on the north side thereof the southernmost half part of an alley three feet in width by the whole depth of the thereby granted lot) and extending in length or depth eastward of that width seventy-one feet ten and one-half inches to a four feet wide alley, leading northward and communicating with the said three feet wide alley, subject to the yearly ground-rent of $52, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1864, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.
12-16-10t JOHN B. COLAHAN, Auditor.

FREIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEmen Wanted.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company want a number of experienced railroad men to run upon its numerous freight trains, on its five several divisions between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg. The best wages will be paid and regular employment given to such men as will report to either of the following agents, who are authorized to take them on duty:—
A. J. FAIRBANK, Agent First Division, Mount Clare Station, Baltimore City, Md.
D. DARBY, Agent Second Division, Martinsburg, one hundred miles from Baltimore.
J. F. WALL, Agent Third Division, Piedmont.
W. CAMB, Agent at Grafton for the Parkersburg road, and
J. B. FORD, Agent at Wheeling for the Fourth Division.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
Baltimore, Md., December 8, 1864. 12-13-2m

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. FULLINGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use. Gas-fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,
11-19-1m No. 431 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

"OIL ON THE BRAIN" (SONG AND CHORUS.) The most popular piece out, 35 cents; at MARSH'S PIANO AND MUSIC STORE,
12-17-4t No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

PROSPECTUS OF THE M'CLINTOCK RESERVE OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES, - - - - - $10 EACH

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

PRESIDENT, JAMES McMILLAN.

SECRETARY AND TREASURY, J. D. REINBOTH.

No. 436 WALNUT STREET

The property of this Company is all in Venango county, and is believed to be as good oil territory as any in the county.—

No. 1. One-fourth royalty interest in three acres one hundred and five perches of land, being the McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek with Cherry Run. The leases (20 years) are held by energetic and responsible men. There is a flowing well struck about the 8th of October, and is now yielding 140 barrels per day, with a good prospect of a large increase. There is also a pumping well, yielding over 30 barrels, increasing daily, and it is confidently expected will become a large flowing well. Three other wells are nearly completed, one 24 feet deep, in the third sand rock, one 450 feet deep; one 500 feet deep, just through the third sand rock, and ready for the engine, which is on the ground, and another just commenced, in all of which oil has already been found, and will be, it is supposed, in a few weeks, largely productive, making six wells completed and in active process of completion. On this territory there is room for twelve or sixteen wells, and, from the character of the lessees, will be developed rapidly.

No. 2. One half acre of ground in the centre of the above tract, reserved originally by the owner as his residence, and on which it stands. This is a fee simple, but subject to one-fourth of the oil produced from it. The best judges pronounce this half acre to be as good oil territory as any on the creek, and which the Company expect to develop as rapidly as possible for the benefit of the stockholders.

No. 3. One-third working interest in three and one-half acres on Oil Creek, situated further up, adjoining the widow McClintock's farm, and as favorably located as Nos. 1 and 2. On this property there is a new well, producing 30 barrels of oil daily, and increasing. Another well in progress of boring, and progressing satisfactorily. This property is susceptible of greater development, and promises to be largely productive.

No. 4. Two hundred and ten acres of land in fee simple on Pithole Creek, three miles from the Allegheny River, and surrounded with wells, already developed and successful. A large portion of this farm is believed to be good oil territory.

No. 5. A valuable tract on Stuart's Run, containing about thirty acres. This is regarded as one of the most desirable regions outside of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Several companies have commenced operations with highly favorable prospects.

No. 6. A valuable tract on and near Tubs Run, which empties into the Allegheny River, on the east side, about one mile above Tionesta Village. Several ravines pass through this property, and there is considerable of good timber on it. No reason why it should not prove to be good oil territory.

No. 7. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above Lacey's Mills, on the left-hand side of the creek, containing about fifty acres, with as many rods on the creek. Indications for oil very favorable.

No. 8. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above the last described, containing about fifty acres, and about fifty rods front on the creek.

No. 9. A tract of territory on and adjoining a run which empties into Hemlock creek, about five miles from President, and near to the property of the President Petroleum Company. It contains about two hundred acres, part well timbered, the balance believed to be good oil territory.

No. 10. A valuable tract on and near Pithole Run, about one mile from the Allegheny river, and nearly opposite the celebrated Pithole Creek, which is now regarded with much favor. This property contains about twenty-five acres, part well timbered, and there are good reasons for believing they will prove good oil territory.

Immediately on going into operation this company will be in the receipt of say 60 barrels of oil per day, which at $10 (it is now selling at $12), will be a daily income $600, or $180,000 per annum, enabling the company make dividends of not less than three per cent per month on the investment from the beginning, with a good prospect of a large increase.

It is believed that no oil company has been formed with more certain prospects of success. Only a limited portion of the stock is offered at $5, as the corporators confidently believe that in a very short time the stock will be worth much more than par.

As the company relies mainly on the first described property for their present income, the following report, made by a committee of gentlemen appointed to make the examination, is submitted:—

The undersigned committee, appointed to examine the property of the McClintock Reserve Oil Company, respectfully report:—

That they have thoroughly examined the John McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. The property is located on a beautiful bluff, admirably adapted to boring. There are six wells finished and in progress. One well, which had been yielding about forty barrels daily, had suddenly increased to one hundred and forty barrels, and was flowing at about this rate on our visit. Another well, represented as yielding seventy-five barrels, was pumping at the rate of eighty to ninety barrels, and the intelligent superintendent and lessee was sanguine in the expectation that in a short time it would become a flowing well, and give a much larger yield. These two wells are but a few weeks old, and have every indication of becoming very large wells.

Three other wells are in process of boring, and will be finished on or before the first of January; and from the indications, we believe they will all be largely productive. One other well was just commenced, and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

The whole of the property, except the half acre on which the homestead stands, has been leased, and is in the hands of experienced and energetic men, who will spare no pains or expense to develop the property in the best manner, and in the shortest possible time.

The derricks, houses, engines, tools, etc., are all new, and the best of their kind, and in excellent order, giving evidence of the careful supervision of the owners of the leases.

We have no doubt that the Company's interest—one-fourth royalty—now about fifty-five barrels per day, which at $10 is $550, will be greatly increased by the first of January next; and as the land will admit of twenty wells being bored upon it, a good idea may be formed of the immense yield which will result when all are finished. The homestead occupies half an acre—from which the Company will receive three-fourths of the oil if they work it, and which your committee strongly recommends; it would not be surprising if this interest alone should, before the expiration of a year, realize an income of several hundred barrels per day.

The entire property consists of a little over four acres, with a superior dwelling and good barn upon it. From its proximity to Cherry Run, and its peculiar location, together with the fact that the property had not been found to be affected by other wells in the immediate neighborhood, we are led to the conviction that it is one of the most desirable properties on Oil Creek.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. REINBOTH, No. 436 Walnut street.
JAMES McMILLAN, No. 606 Sansom street.
12-5-nwf2w W. H. RICHARDSON, No. 500 Market St.

INDIAN SPRING OIL COMPANY. OFFICE, NO. 152 S. FOURTH STREET.

PRESIDENT—JOHN KETCHAM.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—JOHN C. SAVERY.

DIRECTORS.
John Ketcham, Samuel Sloan, Mark Balderston, Thomas W. Bailey, Samuel A. Harrison, John Gibson, W. A. Arnold, David A. Woelpper, John C. Savery.

CAPITAL STOCK, $300,000.

300,000 Shares at $10 each. 30,000 Shares reserved by the Company for a working capital.

The Company have secured in fee simple one of the most valuable oil producing parcels on the Robert's Farm, on French creek, Venango county, Pa., about four miles from Franklin.

The tract contains about 33 acres, with a river in front of nearly 900 feet, and has superior railroad facilities, the railroad from Meadville to Oil City running through the property. Upon it there is a celebrated Oil Spring, the product of which was formally used by the Indians for medicinal purposes.

The Company have one well 240 feet deep, producing the heaviest Lubricating Oil, which is worth at the present time $25 per barrel; and as they are now preparing the necessary machinery for working this and other wells, it is confidently expected, early in the year, to pay a large monthly dividend to the Stockholders.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the original price of One Dollar per share.

Subscribers on entering their names will be required to pay 50 per cent. of the subscription price, and the balance on the delivery of the certificates, say January 1st, 1865.

Applications for Stock may be made at the office of the Company, No. 152 South FOURTH street, where specimens of Oil from this Company's well may be seen, and any information relative to the property may be obtained. 12-17-mws-12t

OIL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, By GEORGE J. BOYD, Broker,
10-24-9m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

2000 SECOND-HAND COTTON SEAMless Bags, in store and for sale by JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
12-2-1m* No. 118 N. FRONT Street.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BURNETT PROPERTY, ON PAINT CREEK, ABOUT TWO MILES FROM ITS MOUTH, ON THE CLARION RIVER.

Saw mills on this property, and heavily covered with white pine, and other timber, which alone would pay a dividend on $500,000. Also, coal in abundance, one large vein now being developed. At the present price of coal in this county, a large sum could be derived from this branch alone. 700 acres.

KANE FARM, 250 acres, on Clarion river, 10 miles above Clarion town, and 14 miles from Brookfield, the capital of Jefferson county. This territory has one and a half mile front on Clarion river, and from surface indications there is no better oil land in this State—wells are now going down on the adjoining properties, with good show of oil. This land can be bought at the low price of $150 per acre.

Nine acres in Cherry Tree run, a most valuable piece of oil property, surrounded by large flowing and producing wells. This piece of land, once developed, will prove as remunerative as the entire territory of the most favored oil companies, and can be bought low.

100 acres on Patchel run, in Sugar creek township. This property is only two miles from the town of Franklin. There are two runs through this land, with several deep cuts or ravines, well adapted for boring purposes. Also, in this land there is limestone, and five feet veins of coal. Timber in abundance for all purposes. Can be had for $10,000.

125 acres near Franklin and near French creek. Through a portion of this land there is coal, varying from two to five feet thick; also, in one end limestone, which is now much wanted in this region, can be had in abundance. About 30 acres of this land shows the most favored prospects for oil yet discovered on French creek. This entire piece of land can now be bought for $25,000.

818 acres valuable coal land near the Allegheny river, being directly in the rear of the Roberts Oil Company's property. Three-foot coal veins now open and working. This piece of land could be made to prove most profitable if in the hands of an energetic company.

100 acres land near East Sandy, in Cranbury township, heavily timbered, and underlaid with many large veins of coal, which would prove a great saving to any company who possessed this territory. About eighty acres of this land is adapted to boring purposes, showing the same surface indications as are to be found on Oil creek and Cherry run. Price $25,000.

185 acres of land in Jefferson county, Pa., near the great oil region of the Clarion river. On this property there is valuable timber, and underlaid with heavy coal veins, a few of which have already been opened. The oil indications are very similar to those met with on Cherry run. This piece of property can now be purchased at a very low price. As yet, there has been but little attention paid to this region, but, from present indications, the land in this region will shortly command as fabulous prices as land on Oil creek. The coal alone on this territory, calculated at two cents per bushel, will more than pay for the whole property in eighteen months.

100 acres in Cranberry township, Venango county, being near East Sandy, and not far from the Allegheny river. Williams run goes through this entire property. Near by there are several runs, one of which is now producing largely. Coal is found on adjoining territory. Prospects of this land proving largely productive, either for oil or coal, are not surpassed by any land in this county. This farm can be had for $16,000.

1 acre and 27 perches, being a small piece of valuable boring land in Venango county, which can be had either on lease, or can be purchased in fee simple. There are few opportunities for purchasing such a small piece of land in this county. Can be bought cheap.

1000 acres of land in the western oil region of Virginia. This territory is located near and is surrounded by some of the most valuable oil territory in this State. Can be bought either in part or the whole tract.

SIMPSON, JANNEY & CO.,

12-13-8t Room 17, No. 400 CHESNUT Street.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Card from the Trustees.

No. 52 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 14, 1864.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK OF THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

It is advertised that 50,000 Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company will be reserved as WORKING CAPITAL. To prevent misconception, the management desire to state that

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH ($100,000),

will be deposited with the Company's Bankers, to be used only in the development of the magnificent property belonging to the Company, and for the legitimate contingent expenses.

A large majority of the stock having been taken, the books will soon be closed.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, PRESIDENT.
FOR THE TRUSTEES.

E. C. STEDMAN, SECRETARY.

Subscription Agents in Philadelphia,

CLARKSON & CO.,

12-15-6t No. 121 S. THIRD Street.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL....................$500,000.
100,000 SHARES....................$5 Each.
Subscription Price....................$2.
10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.

Office, No. 314 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 10 barrels per day, and increasing.
No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 800 feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 300 barrels of oil per day.
No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 630 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect of producing largely.
No. 4. One fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Allegheny river; six wells, now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with near a mile of river front, all good boring territory.
No. 5. A half acre at Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.
No. 6. Six acres in fee in Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny river; immediately surrounding this property are fine producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.
Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street. 12-12-12t

200,000 CANS PEACHES, VERY SUperior, put up by C. P. Morton & Co., at the Round Top Peach Farm, Md., now arriving, and for sale by R. K. NEFF, No. 106 S. WHARVES.

THE MORGAN OIL COMPANY

Capital Stock, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES......Par Value $5 Per Share.
Subscription Price, $2 Per Share.

Working Capital, $24,000.

PRESIDENT, HORACE J. SMITH.
VICE-PRESIDENT, R. STEWART, M. D.
TREASURER, HENRY H. WILSON.
CLERK, B. T. JANNEY.
SUPERINTENDENT, JASPER COPE WAY.

DIRECTORS.
Horace J. Smith, R. Stewart, M. D., James Wilson, Samuel Baugh, William L. Maddock, Mordecai D. Evans, S. M. Janney, A. Marshall, Jason L. Fennimore.

Office, 33 and 34 Washington Buildings, No. 274 S. Third St. Phila.

The property of the MORGAN OIL COMPANY consists of 448 acres in fee, all of which is clear of any incumbrance; 308 acres are situate in Morgan and Homer townships, Morgan county, Ohio, and 140 acres on a tributary of the Clarion river, in Jefferson county, Pa.

Prospectus and Maps at the office of the Company, which will be opened on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for subscriptions to the stock. 12-16-6t*

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY,

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.
Thomas A. Scott, James R. Magee,
N. B. Kneass, T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman, John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King, John Brady, do
John M. Riley, W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver, William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE. No. 423 WALNUT STREET, ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $3·50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized Under the Laws of New York

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William street, New York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange place, New York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No. 30 Broad street, New York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT, ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New York.

VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

TREASURER, A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,

No. 52 William Street, New York,

No. 121 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

Capital Stock, 300,000 Shares,

AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

STOCK SUBJECT TO NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT.

50,000 Shares, or $100,000, Reserved for Working Capital.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE SHARES OF THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN ALREADY TAKEN IN

New York and Philadelphia,

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL REMAIN OPEN BUT FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER AT THE OFFICES NAMED BELOW:—

NEW YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS,

FRANCIS A. PALMER, At Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William Street.

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12-15-6t No. 43 Exchange Place.

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ALLEGHENY RIVER AND EAST SANDY OIL COMPANY, VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $500,000.

100,000 Shares, at Five Dollars Each.

PRICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, $2·00 PER SHARE.

The Allegheny River and East Sandy Oil Company have two distinct and valuable properties, both of which are owned in fee simple, and one of which is a working property, already developed, with all the necessary machinery.

No. 1 contains three acres, and is situated on the bank of the Allegheny river, immediately opposite to the celebrated Hoover well. It is but a few miles from the town of Franklin.

On this property is a well which has been bored to oil.

The improvements are an Engine House, Steam Engine, nearly new, Derrick and Pumping Apparatus complete. The yield of the well, when in regular operation, is ten barrels in twenty-four hours. This property is near the Cochran farm, on which is located the improvements of the Rathbone Company, and contains ample room and frontage on the river for several additional wells. One or two other wells can be worked with the power now on the ground. Within a very short distance of this well is one which is now yielding sixty barrels per day.

No. 2 is a sixty-five acre tract, situated on a bend of the East Sandy creek, about five miles from its mouth, on the Allegheny river. Immediately opposite to this tract on the other side of the stream, is a natural oil spring.

The frontage on the creek, which is all bottom land, suitable for boring, is sufficiently extensive for the location of numerous wells.

In view of the extensive facilities for establishing wells on this property, the sum of twenty thousand dollars is reserved as a working capital for its development.

It is proposed at once to place two engines on this property; and as the working capital thus reserved will be ample, the revenue derived from the well on the Allegheny will be devoted at once to the dividend fund.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited amount of Stock, by

J. M. WALTON,

35 S. THIRD STREET,

12-19-3t PHILADELPHIA.

THE DRAKE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000

100,000 SHARES, PAR $10.

$50,000 Cash Working Capital.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT, T. HASKINS DU PUY, President of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

VICE PRESIDENT, THOMAS D. WATTSON, Of the Hardware firm of Truitt & Co., No. 525 Market St.

TREASURER, SAMUEL WORK, Of Work, McCouch & Co., Bankers, No. 36 S. Third street

DIRECTORS.
T. HASKINS DU PUY,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
B. S. RICHARDS, of Germantown,
WM. D. SHERRERD, Insurance Agent.
GEORGE P. WAY, of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Co.,
A. W. LEISENRING, Cashier Mauch Chunk Bank,
EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists of two tracts of land, one of two hundred and fifty-seven acres and one of two hundred and sixty-five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek.

The property has been critically examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the territory pronounced, in their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Oil Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever discovered have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oil creek in every particular, and it is believed, from the large number of oil springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts.

The management have already secured several engines and engaged a competent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of these tracts is bottom, an admirably adapted for boring.

Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Crescent Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the Directors ask that their scheme should be examined, and subscriptions made to the Stock in full faith as to its present and prospective value.

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President.
THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received at the Banking House of WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
12-7-tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL....................$400,000
40,000 SHARES..........PAR VALUE $10.00

PRESIDENT—JOHN ALEXANDER.
TREASURER—JOHN W. TORREY.
SECRETARY—WM. S. LANE.

DIRECTORS.
A. G. CATTELL, President Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.
EDWARD G. JAMES, of the house of Thomas Richardson & Co., Philadelphia.
JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 1934 Arch street, Phila.
DAVID VANDERVEER, No. 600 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
J. H. LYDAY, Pittsburg.
R. E. PORTER, M. D., Wilmington.
WM. S. LANE, Philadelphia.

Office No. 148 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Leases, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also, all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty surveyed oil lots on the "A. Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first-class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil; several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being bored at various stages of progress.

As a solid promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 per share, may be obtained at $7 each, upon application to any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office. 11-26-1m

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS.

W. A. HAMILL,

No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE,

ALL THE LEADING DIVIDEND-PAYING OIL STOCKS.

ALSO,

ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Received for the greater part of the best Companies now organizing, under the direction of gentlemen of experience and undoubted standing. Call and get a Circular. 12-16-6t

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet); or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

FARRAGUT'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

It has become more and more evident to the people that the creation of the office of Vice-Admiral is a necessity. A rank was wanted in the navy correlative with that of Lieutenant-General in the army. An office was needed, the conferring of which should express all that was great and good in the career of naval service, and all that was appreciative on the part of the President and the people. In the navy no position had hitherto been created which was the exponent of naval prosperity and power, and of the nation's valuation of them. The gift of Lieutenant-Generalship came like a New Year's present to General GRANT. The issuing of the commission conferring the rank of Vice-Admiral will come to FARRAGUT as a glorious Christmas gift.

Yesterday the bill to create the office of Vice-Admiral in the Navy, and providing that the Vice-Admiral shall be selected from the active list of Rear-Admirals, and shall be the ranking officer in the United States Navy, passed both Houses. By it his relative rank with officers of the army is made Lieutenant-General; and his emolument seven thousand dollars when at sea, six thousand when on shore, and five thousand when awaiting orders.

Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT more than deserves this Christmas gift in the measure that all great officers deserve more than can be conferred upon them. Men who do their duty in every relation of life are, as a rule, rewarded. But in a time like this, when immense ability is wrought upon by burning patriotism and inextinguishable zeal, it seems as though all honors were empty when compared with the reasons for which they are given. FARRAGUT is *the* naval officer of the age. His hands are as full of victory as his heart of valor. He has been sternly educated to a knowledge of naval warfare. Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT has served the country not merely as the hero of many a battle but of many a triumph. He appeals to her first through his conquests at New Orleans, Fort Jackson, and Fort St. Philip; secondly, through his running the batteries of the Mississippi and his virtual opening of that river; thirdly, Port Hudson; and fourthly, at Forts Morgan and Gaines, in Mobile Harbor. Wherever he has appeared he has snatched the laurels of naval victory, which the country is content to see him wear for her sake.

Besides the tribute thus yielded to Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, the creation of the office opens the opportunity for advancement in the navy. One higher rank will now exist there than ever existed there before, and all the avenues to promotion will be proportionately extended. Whilst the people learn minute details in regard to the army, the very nature of the naval service prevents their attention being directed so incessantly and rivetedly to it. The navy is one of the arms of the nation, constantly coming to the assistance and support of the other. Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT has hitherto proved what success means in naval warfare; he has carried to the full what naval genius can accomplish. This is the season of gifts. Presents are being bought and pocketed in every direction. If the conferring of the Vice-Admiralty were a mere matter of voice or contribution, the nation would club together and confer it upon FARRAGUT.

NORTH AND SOUTH ALIKE SATISFIED.

The most charming feature which characterizes this war is the harmony that subsists between the people of the North and South in reference to army movements. They differ upon the subject of the justness of the war, and upon questions of minor propriety; but when it comes to the matter of army movements, we witness nothing but perfect accord. The South is so complacent as to admit that the North can do nothing amiss. Politeness cannot exceed that.

We did imagine that SHERMAN's march into Georgia would be far from pleasing to the Rebels. That impression arose from the imperfection of our judgment. Never were we more mistaken. We now perceive, from reliable information, that the Rebels were delighted. The Richmond *Whig* of the 17th instant, remarks that "instead of cutting off our communication with the Gulf States, SHERMAN has restored to us the main line, vastly more important than all the others for the possession of which he fought so many battles, and prosecuted so long and so weary a campaign." * * * * "But Savannah is not the Confederacy; nor yet Georgia, nor yet anything more than simply Savannah," etc. Savannah is Savannah! Savannah is a good deal, say Northerners—we would like to have it. Savannah is nothing, say the Rebels; you are welcome, take it, it is of no consequence. This is a generosity quite Spanish. "What a superb ring that is!" "Don't mention it—a mere trifle—'tis yours." "What a fine animal you ride!" "Unworthy of your notice, Ambrose! take my bay horse to the gentleman's stable."

The exercise of this fastidious politeness is corroborated by letters from Secretary STANTON and General SHERMAN. STANTON says that "SHERMAN's army is in splendid condition, having lived on its march on the turkeys, chickens, sweet potatoes, and other good things of the richest part of Georgia." General SHERMAN says that "the weather has been fine, and supplies abundant. Our march was most agreeable, and we were not at all molested by guerillas."

Our great fear is that, if this continue SHERMAN's men will become too fat to move. His infantry may grow aldermanic in obesity his cavalry break down their horses, and his flying artillery become about stationary. We can see the long columns of troops ponderously progressing through the country, each man rubbing his stomach and smacking his lips after the approved manner of the RAVELS. It is out of all reason for us to think of sending Christmas dinners to these fellows. The New York *Herald* proposed it, but that was before we knew how much hospitality they had received. It is absurd to think of sending cold meats to the land of Cocagne. We heard that the miserable remnants of our army were being hunted out of Georgia. They turn up the fattiest and jolliest dogs, after an easy pedestrian tour, with just enough exercise to give them a good appetite. The first reports were evidently concocted by the Rebels for the purpose of giving us an agreeable surprise.

We have no reason to believe that our movements will ever produce less satisfaction. The rule has heretofore held good without a single exception. We doubt not that when our army shall have reached Richmond, their reception will not be less cordial. The Rebels will, as usual, "have them just where they want them." We can hear the Richmond *Whig* declaring, with that expansiveness for which it is remarkable:—"But Richmond is not the Confederacy, nor yet Virginia, nor yet anything more than simply Richmond." We trust that our men will not wear out their welcome, but that seems impossible.

On our part, we will not be outdone in courtesy. We declare that we find everything perfectly satisfactory. Things are going on swimmingly. We have GRANT, THOMAS, SHERMAN, and BUTLER, "just where we want them." Since the commencement of the Rebellion, we do not remember ever to have been so well pleased; and our satisfaction is heightened by the reflection that things are so comfortable all around. We trust that upon the arrival of our army in Richmond, DAVIS will not think for an instant of vacating his residence. That would make our troops feel uncomfortably. Perhaps it might be well for the *Whig* to mention that they could not listen to a proposition which would result in incommoding him. It might also be well to add, that for the present the attentions of the Rebels in Georgia leave scarcely anything to be desired. Our men seem to be pretty well provided for Christmas. By-the-by! would it be exceeding the bounds of discretion to suggest cranberry sauce for their turkey?

A SOLDIERS' LIBRARY.

The Christian Commission has on hand an enterprise by which a library is to be provided for our soldiers. Three hundred thousand volumes of good choice books are wanted for our fighting men. We have spread for our soldiers many a feast, and have provided for them many a comfort to ameliorate their hours of agony. In the thronged hospitals many of the auxiliaries of art have been introduced, and even music and flowers have yielded their attractions to while away the hours. Don't soldiers, like any other men, need books? They are in want of mental stimulus. They cannot do without something to strengthen the muscles of the mind; something as recuperative as palatable, on which its fibres can feed. The purpose of the Christian Commission can at once be realized by every one at home purchasing a book and forwarding it to their headquarters. Thence the contributions will be despatched to the soldiers.

THE HOLIDAYS.

The Christmas and New Year's holidays are drawing near, and people are beginning to prepare for them. There may not be so lavish an expenditure this season in the way of purchases for gifts, but the habit of the time is too firmly established in our affections, is too much a law, as it were, of our nature, to be entirely overcome even by the present distracted condition of our beloved country and the increased cost of the necessaries as well as the luxuries of life. Thousands of children in our midst will not be put off by any considerations of economy and retrenchment. They must have their annual presents of toys and sugar-plums, and books, and the like, though banks break and merchants fail. Kriss Kringle is a veritable, unmythical personage, to their apprehension; and *the little girls and boys, when they retire to bed* on Christmas Eve, go to sleep with as solemn a faith that the jolly old elf will, while they are dreaming, come in his little sleigh, glide down the chimney with his pack on his back, and fill their stockings with presents, as they ever put in anything requiring childish trust.

This pleasant, happy superstition of our children we cannot dissipate by disappointment, whatever may be the condition of the country or the currency. We must lay in a supply of whistles, rattles, tops, puzzles, picture-books, etcetera, and hang them up at the bed-post, or the crib foot, if only to preserve the integrity of that genial, blessed old Saint Nicholas, who has delighted the imagination of childhood ever since the Christian era. Therefore we say to all the merchants and shopmen who have confectionery and toys, and such like matters to sell, get your stores in order, complete and brush up your stock, display on your counters and windows, and above all, advertise in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. We give the same advice to the jewelers, booksellers, merchants of fashionable dry goods, and all dealers in rare things of use and taste; because the "children of a larger growth" will insist on their prescriptive right to make and receive gifts at Christmas, and the sums of money spent in that way will certainly be very considerable.

AN ENGLISH LOOK AT SHERMAN.

A late number of the Manchester (England) *Weekly Times*, which we have received, thus discourses in regard to SHERMAN's march between Atlanta and Savannah:—

"So far as regards military movements, there is so much that is strange, that the intelligence is either hardly credible, or scarcely to be understood. In the first place, SHERMAN is said to have burned Atlanta, and to have set out for Charleston, taking with him forty thousand men and rations for forty-five days. Charleston is about three hundred miles from Atlanta, and if this intelligence be correct, which, however, we strongly doubt, SHERMAN has placed himself in an imminently critical situation. The difficulties he would have to encounter would be enormous. In the first place, the roads are bad; second, he is marching through an enemy's country; third, it is the worst season of the year, in which the naturally swampy country is transformed into a morass; fourth, he has cut himself loose from all communication with his friends; fifth, his enemy will have abundant time to throw reinforcements into Savannah or Charleston; and, sixth, the enormous quantity of supplies which Sherman would have to carry with him through a difficult, swampy, and roadless country, would sufficiently task his army if not a single enemy appeared on the field. It is true he would have some days' start of Hood and the Confederates, still, the difficulties in his path are so great, that we may well question his having taken such a step until we have fuller information. At Atlanta he was in the heart of a country from whence he could move in any direction; he was able to paralyze the efforts of his enemy over a wide district; but in Charleston and Savannah his opportunities for mischief would be incomparably fewer. Nothing but necessity would have caused him to evacuate Atlanta, and if we estimated his position by the recent news from the Border States, there certainly appeared to be no necessity for a movement so singular and so dangerous."

Now that this stupendous march has been successful, SHERMAN himself assuring us that his troops are in better condition than when they left Atlanta, it is interesting to consider in what light he will be regarded by English editors now. He has extricated himself from his "imminently critical situation;" he has vanquished the "enormous" difficulties he had to encounter. He has been more than equal to the several disadvantages enumerated, viz.:—The badness of the roads, the fact of marching through an enemy's country, the fact of its being the worst season of the year, the fact of his having cut himself loose from all his friends, and the time allowed the enemy to throw reinforcements into Savannah or Charleston. The troops of SHERMAN have been living off the fat of the land, and it has superseded the necessity of their carrying an enormous quantity of supplies through a "difficult, swampy, and roadless country." It will be seen, too, whether SHERMAN's opportunities for mischief at Savannah are "incomparably fewer" than at Atlanta. His own words state that he has taken Fort McAllister and is going ahead. The next despatch will state that he has consummated his purpose and captured Savannah.

TREATMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS.

The proper province of Congressional action includes all matters of national interest, whether in the civil community or military service, all evils which it is necessary to pass a law to correct, and all benefits which can only be nurtured by legal action come before them for decision. The existence of an armed Rebellion, while it does not bestow upon them new power, calls into play those prerogatives which in time of peace lay dormant. It is therefore one of the most important and sacred duties of Congress to see that our soldiers are not unjustly injured in defiance to the law of nations. The tale of horror which is related by those of our prisoners who have escaped or been exchanged excelled any crime which the history of civilized nations records, and is only surpassed by the bloody deeds which characterized the Sepoy rebellion. England defended her sons if possible, and if murdered revenged them. When the human demons were shot out of the cannon's mouth the whole world cried out in horror at what they termed barbarity; but Britain maintained that she but executed justice, and time has brought the generality of people to assent to the propriety of the most violent measures in such an extreme case. A parallel case of barbarity has now occurred in our own land. The prisoners taken by the Rebels are subjected to every insult, are placed in conditions injurious to health and loathsome to the last degree.

We therefore call upon the Government to fulfil its duty and *retaliate* upon the captive Rebels within our hands. If our officers, like the brother-in-law of our Lieutenant-General, are placed in sickening dungeons, and compelled to have for their companions runaway negroes, why should we not place the prisoners in our hands in cells equally wretched, and have for their roommates the lowest representative of human degradation? We might suggest that a Northern secessionist would prove an appropriate companion.

In Congress, yesterday, Mr. WILKINSON in the Senate, and Mr. ROLLINS in the House, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the treatment of Rebel prisoners similar to that bestowed upon Union prisoners, allowing them only such kind and quality of rations, etc., so that the Rebel authorities may be compelled to treat our soldiers according to the laws of humanity and civilized warfare.

Such an action is eminently appropriate, and we urge upon the Committee to report a most stringent law relative to this mistreatment and proper retaliation. But this is not the only reason for passing such a law. The prisoners, when returned to us, are in such a condition as to preclude the possibility of their again serving their country in the field of strife. They are emaciated, weak, and afflicted with chronic diseases, which render them a helpless load on the hands of their country—not that she would neglect them, but the agony they suffer and the expense she must bear could be avoided, did but the Rebels treat with common humanity the captives while in their hands. On the other side, when we return them their prisoners, they are in a healthy condition, robust and well, and at once take their place in the army, and fight again against the United States. Thus they gain the same as though they received their prisoners without giving us any equivalent in exchange. We are defrauded. It is our duty and our right to see that we are not thus unjustly treated.

Some timid persons may protest against what they are pleased to term cruelty, and claim that "two wrongs cannot make a right." To return good for evil is a Christian duty, but "corporations have no souls;" consequently, what may be the exhibition of a refined and pure spirit in an individual is, in a legal point of view, mere "wasting sweetness on the desert air."

We regret to observe that Messrs. JOHNSON, of Maryland, and COX, of Ohio, both objected to its passage. We do not envy those gentlemen the position which they have thus placed themselves in. Posterity and the present will alike judge them, and remember that, in our hour of agony, these of her sons objected to Congress taking means to save from lifelong suffering, or untimely graves, those of her bravest citizens now in Rebel dungeons.

We call upon the committees of Congress to work in this matter; let it not rest in their hands; the nation demands that justice be done to our brave defenders; that if we cannot revivify those who have died a martyr's death for liberty and right, we may at least prevent such sacrifices in future. And if we cannot prevent, a follower of slavery may, at least, be executed for every votary whose blood is poured as a libation upon the altar of freedom.

MARRIED.

BURGESS—MANN.—On Tuesday morning, 20th inst., by Rev. Charles W. Dennison, WILLIAM S. BURGESS to MARY E., daughter of William B. Mann, all of this city.

LURKANS—JAMES.—By Rev. C. T. Cochel, Dec. 18th, 1864, No. 435 Moyer street, Mr. LORANZO S. LURKANS to Miss LYDIA A. JAMES, both of this city.

MAHARG—COSON.—By Rev. C. T. Cochel, December 4th, 1864, No. 435 Moyer street, Mr. JOHN MAHARG to Miss CAROLINE COSON, both of this city.

DIED.

CAMP.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, WILLIAM H. CAMP, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law James W. Fletcher, No. 151 S. Ninth street, on Thursday morning, 22d instant, at 10 o'clock. The Silk Hat Finisher's Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

DAY.—On the 19th instant, MICHAEL DAY, Esq., in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1020 Marlborough street, above Richmond street, on Thursday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Palmer Street Burial Ground.

HURST.—On the 19th instant, JOSEPH W., only son of the late Joseph and Jane Hurst, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Hannah Hurst, No. 821 S. Tenth street, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Philanthropic Cemetery.

HALL.—On the 20th instant, Mr. SAMUEL F. HALL, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Lodge, No. 3, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Hall, Bustleton, Twenty-third Ward, on Saturday morning, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to All Saints' Church.

JONES.—On the 18th instant, Captain THOMAS B. JONES, in the 46th year of his age.

Rest sweetly; rest in Christ the eternal rock secure,
The cold and swelling stream is crossed, thou wilt die no more.
Our bleeding hearts will cling to Jesus dying love;
Farewell, when life's dread storm is past we'll meet above.

His friends and members of the Northern Liberties Lodge, No. 17, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, in Stockton, N. J., near Kaighns Point, on Thursday, 22d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KEELY.—At Nashville, Tenn., at General Hospital, No. 1, on November 28, 1864, from wounds received Aug. 7th, in the attack on Atlanta, Sergeant ESCHOL KEELY, Company A, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, in the 21st year of his age. Sergeant Keely was the eldest son of Nice and Mary Keely, of Roxborough, Twenty-first Ward of Philadelphia.

WALRAVEN.

CURTAINS. I. E. WALRAVEN, Successor to W. H. Carryl, MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESNUT STREET. Offers Complete Sets of BROCATELLE AND LACE CURTAINS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CURTAINS.

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS'. No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

REDUCTION IN FANCY VELVET AND SILK BONNETS, TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

WOOD & CARY,

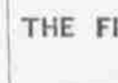
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS, NEW STYLES, LOW PRICES.

VELVET BONNETS made over on the latest French shapes at a moderate cost. FELT BONNETS AND HATS RE-SHAPED.

WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

THE SCHOMACKER


PIANOS,


ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD, CELEBRATED FOR THEIR SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH. KNOWN TO BE THE MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE, AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS. AT THE WAREROOMS, No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufacture certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing; there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and cannot shirk the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos be made to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudiced minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

11-5-wmf3 No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

THE WETZELL COUNTY OIL COMPANY.

The above named Company has been recently organized with a capital of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Divided into one hundred thousand shares, at a par value of Ten Dollars per share.

The shares are all sold, excepting twenty thousand, which are donated to the Company as an improvement fund, and the subscription money is paid up in full. The property of the Company consists of 1125 acres in fee simple, subject to but one tenth royalty of the oil alone, and is situated on Knob Fork of Little Fishing creek, Wetzell county, West Virginia.

The tract, which is undivided, lies about nine and a half miles east of the town of Martinsville, on the Ohio river, and is intersected lengthwise, for a distance of two and a half miles, by the Knob Fork of Little Fishing creek, which has numerous tributaries penetrating the territory from north and south, and facilitating the development of its valuable and abundant mineral resources.

The Knob Fork road, which is the county road, runs directly through the property lengthwise, opening free and commodious communication at all seasons with the town of Martinsville, at the Ohio river, on the east, and, branching northward and southward on the west end of the property, at Anderson's Tavern, connects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at two different points, to wit, Littleton Station and Burton Station, distant, respectively, but seven and a half and seven miles.

Little Fishing creek, at the mouth of which is Martinsville, the county seat, is navigable by flatboats for a considerable distance up its course, and affords most valuable shipping facilities for all the products of the Company's property, inclusive of the oil, which will be put up at the wells in barrels that will be manufactured on the ground out of white oak timber taken from the tract itself, which is profusely covered with it.

The property abounds in the richest deposits of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, fire clay, limestone and the very best quality of illuminating and lubricating oils, besides forests of the best timber of various kinds.

On a neighboring property, which the owners are now rapidly developing, and on which several wells are being sunk, a vein of the best quality of coal has been struck, which is fifteen feet in thickness, and runs through the tract of this Company. All materials necessary in developing its wealth, such as coal, timber, and so forth, are found in abundance on the property, and will, of course, greatly reduce the working expenses of the corporation, while the title, examined and passed by Judge Garrick Mallery, of Philadelphia, is complete and perfect.

The shore line of Knob creek, which, as before stated, runs directly through the Company's tract for two and a half miles, affords boring territory of that extent on each side of the stream, or five miles in all, besides many other borable sites on the banks of the various tributary creeks, while the whole tract embraces area enough on which to organize a great number of independent working corporations, and the Company could now, were it so disposed, lease or sell portions of their land at a considerable advance on the price paid for it. The property lies within thirty miles of the celebrated Dunkard creek oil district, in Greene county, in this State, and directly in the great oil belt running from Venango county, Pennsylvania, southwestward.

The enterprise is in the hands of our most active, intelligent, and best known practical business men, who are operating with no speculative designs, but who purchased their property to develop it for the common benefit of themselves and their shareholders, and who are determined to carry out that intention with the greatest possible energy and despatch.

On the whole, this is altogether one of the most solidly based and promising undertakings in the oil business yet originated, and those interested in it may confidently look for largely remunerative profits from their investments. 11

T. SIMPSON'S SONS, Nos 922 and 924 PINE Street, WILL OPEN TO-MORROW, FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS, Several Lots of Embroidered Curtain Muslins. Also 60 Pairs Very Rich LACE CURTAINS.

LACE CURTAINS FROM $14·00 TO $60·00 PER PAIR.

These Goods are offered much lower than the Original Cost of Importation.

The above goods will prove useful and appropriate FOR PRESENTS.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,

12-21-2t Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES, AT $5 PER SHARE.

$50,000 Cash Reserved as Working Capital.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES, $2·50 PER SHARE.

STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.

This Company owns OVER FOUR SQUARE MILES of territory, in the choicest localities east and west of the Allegheny river, adjoining Venango county, and has already a valuable producing interest in its saw-mill and timber.

Subscription Books are now opened, and Subscriptions received at the offices of the Company,

Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Buildings, S. THIRD STREET, BELOW WALNUT,

And at the office of PHILIP H. BRICE & CO., No. 305 WALNUT STREET.

WILLIAM D. SMITH, Treasurer.

12-9-4t-tuthftu E. J. HARRISON, M. D., Secretary.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL $500,000

WILLIAM W. ALLEN, AGENT, No. 404 WALNUT STREET.

Insurance effected in this Company against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Yearly Policies will be issued for a Premium of FIVE DOLLARS, granting insurance to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, against accidental loss of life while travelling by any public conveyance.

TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also Twenty-five Dollars per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM secures a full Policy for $5000, and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.

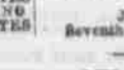
Policies for $500 with $3 per week compensation can be had for $3 premium, or any other sum between $500 and $5000 at proportionate rates.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF REFERENCE.
F. Ratchford Starr, President Enterprise Insurance Company, Chairman.
Isaac F. Baker, firm of Cornelius & Baker.
M. W. Baldwin, firm of M. W. Baldwin & Co.
Lemuel Coffin, firm of Coffin & Altemus.
B. B. Comegys, Cashier Philadelphia Bank.
Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor City of Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Merrick, firm of Merrick & Sons.
Joseph Patterson, President Western Bank.
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John D. Taylor, firm Taylor, Gillespie & Co.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
James West, President Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railroad Company.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND POLICIES ISSUED BY WILLIAM W. ALLEN,

11-12-stuth31 No. 404 WALNUT Street.


George Steck & Co.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES.

Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

Green and Black Teas.
A fresh importation,
By the package or pound.
Just received by DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets.


CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

HOBBY HORSES In Great Variety.

VELOCIPEDES.

EXPRESS CARTS, EXPRESS WAGONS, WHEELBARROWS, SLEIGHS, ETC.

By the Manufacturer,

J. A. YOST,

12-21 *1p No. 214 DOCK Street.

HENDERSON & CO., No. 528 ARCH STREET, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND DEALERS IN Photograph Albums and Fancy Articles, Are receiving daily all the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON, Which will be sold at reasonable prices, AND NO EXORBITANT DEMANDS EXACTED BECAUSE OF GOLD OR PAPER FLUCTUATIONS. 12-8tbstl

Come early in the season and make your selections.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, Which they make a specialty in their business.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, NOVELTIES FOR GENTS' WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

11-16-thstu-tl Four Doors below Continental Hotel.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' FANCY FURS, No. 826 ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH, CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE, ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, GERMAN FITCH, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths 3m


GAS HEATING STOVES! CHEAPER THAN COAL OR WOOD! EAGLE GAS HEATING STOVE, THE ONLY ONE THAT IS FREE FROM SMOKE OR SMELL.

Will Heat OFFICES, PARLORS, DINING, SLEEPING, AND BATH ROOMS,

With less trouble, in less time, and at less expense than any Coal or Wood Stove. They are very convenient for use in apartments in which there is no Chimney Flue.

G. W. LOOMIS, No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET,

11-22tuthslm PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Which will be sold at the lowest prices, and warranted to be as represented, at

JACOB LADOMUS',

No. 618 MARKET STREET,

12-13stuth6t Corner of Decatur.

INDIA SCARFS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

LACES.
LACE COLLARS,
LACE SETS,
DUCHESS COLLARS,
EMPRESS COLLARS,
QUEEN MARY COLLARS,
At Low Prices.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED SLEEVES,
TRIMMED SETS,
Cheap, by J. M. HAFLEIGH, No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

HOSIERY. A FULL ASSORTMENT.

GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY. No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

EVENING DRESSES.
Latest Novelties just received from Paris, by J. M. HAFLEIGH, No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS.
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK GOODS,
IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH CHINTZES, etc.
All the above at Low Prices for the HOLIDAYS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

12-1stutu No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

NATIONAL OIL REFINING COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital $200,000. 20,000 Shares: $10 Par.

PRESIDENT. WATSON MALONE.

MANAGERS.
WATSON MALONE, HUGH STEVENSON,
MICHAEL C. BOYER, THOS. J. LANCASTER,
F. BLACKBURNE, Jr., JAMES G. FAREIRA,
ALEXANDER F. BRAM.

TREASURER. THOMAS J. LANCASTER.

SECRETARY. HENRY C. STEVENSON.

This Company is founded upon a substantial and legitimate business basis, and offers greater inducements and more reliable security for investment than any other now before the public. Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock is already taken. Diagrams of the property may be examined, and all information obtained at the office of the Company, No. 22 S. SECOND Street.

JAS. H. STEVENSON,

11-29-tuth1m GENERAL AGENT.

BLACK LYONS VELVET FOR CLOAKS, From Auction, at Reduced Prices.

28 INCH LYONS VELVET, $10.
32 do do do $13.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND Street,

12-21-4t Above Willow.

TO CAPITALISTS.

HUDSON'S PATENT UNIVERSAL QUILTER. THE ENTIRE OR STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The UNIVERSAL QUILTER is an entirely new principle in Sewing Machine development.

It is capable of quilting in any form, and could be made of invaluable service in every family in embroidering children's garments, working fancy patterns, coverlets, bed-quilts, &c., and is secured against all infringement.

Call, for a few days, at the Union Hotel, ARCH Street, above Third.

11-rp O. S. BROWN.

AVOID THE RUSH!!

COME EARLY! COME EARLY!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

G. W. PITCHER'S ONE-PRICE BOOK, ALBUM, PICTURE, AND FRAME STORE.

No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

FRAMES! FRAMES!! FRAMES!!

RUSTIC FRAMES, ALL SIZES AND STYLES.
WALNUT do do do
GILT do do do
ROSEWOOD do do do

Frames made to order, and particular attention given to FRAMING PICTURES, Etc. Etc.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS!

Our stock of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.

Over 500 styles, many of them NEW, and made expressly for our own sales.

Prices from 15 cents to $60.

ALL SOLD LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

ALL NEW BOOKS RECEIVED ON DAY OF PUBLICATION, AND SOLD AT A DISCOUNT.

$2·00 Books for $1·75. $1·00 Books for 80 cents.
$1·75 Books for $1·50. 75 cent Books for 60 cents.
$1·50 Books for $1·25. 50 cent Books for 40 cents.
$1·25 Books for $1·00. 25 cent Books for 20 cents.

BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS in various styles of Binding.

DIARIES, PORTFOLIOS, etc. etc., at low prices.

JUVENILE AND PICTURE BOOKS, in great variety.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS, 21x27—over 200 subjects.

MEDIUM PHOTOGRAPHS, 10x14—over 700 subjects.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, plain—over 2000 subjects.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, colored—over 1000 subjects.

NEW SUBJECTS ADDED EVERY WEEK.

PITCHER'S,

12-20-3trp No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE. FINE GOLD WATCHES. FINE GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY, Consisting of BREAST PINS, EAR RINGS, AND FINGER RINGS, SILVER WARE, Consisting of all styles, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

CASSIDY & BALL,

12-20-5t No. 12 S. SECOND Street.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 20, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, December 24, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following articles, viz.:—

5,000 feet Oak Boards, 1 inch, square edge, well seasoned.

5,000 feet Oak Plank, 2 inches thick, well seasoned.

5,000	do	do	2½	do	do
10,000	do	do	3	do	do
10,000	do	do	3½	do	do
10,000	do	do	4	do	do
5,000	do	do	5	do	do

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an Inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, to include delivery, both in writing and figures, the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. ORME, Captain and A. Q. M.

12-20-4t

TO CAPITALISTS—VALUABLE OIL TERRITORY.

Those desirous of entering into an Oil Company now in course of organization, as original parties, are informed that there are a few shares yet to be disposed of in a company of unquestionable reliability, at the rate of $1000 each.

The property is located on Two Mile run, and consists of sixty-seven acres, the greater portion of which is boreable territory. On the balance of the property, which is upland, is an abundance of coal, and also limestone, which is much needed in this region.

This property is one of the most attractive on Two Mile run for oil purposes, and lies directly in the Great Oil Basin.

The office of the Company is at No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Room 17. EDWIN E. SIMPSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

12-20-6t

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK YOUTH TO THE AGED!— BIOKRENE, or LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self-abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Emaciation, Ennui.

It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the Nervous System; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their natural vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the BIOKRENE.

It will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, No. 81 CEDAR Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

12-6-tuthstu-tp

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE NEW DISCOURAGEMENTS OF THE REBELLION.

From the Times.

The Rebellion, from the beginning, has lived only on delusions. The delusion that the Northern people had not the courage to fight—the delusion that the Government would be fettered by the Democratic party so that it could not fight, if it would—the delusion that even if there were fighting, foreign powers, constrained by their necessities for cotton, would speedily interfere to put a stop to it—the delusion that the spirit of volunteering would quickly die out in the North, and that there would be no other practicable means of keeping up the national armies—the delusion that the accumulating debt of the Government must soon break down its financial system, and plunge the North into helpless ruin—the delusion that the North could be successfully invaded and frightened into peace—were what sustained the Rebellion all through its first period of existence. These delusions were gradually dispelled, one after another.

The last one that yielded was that which counted on a North divided and paralyzed. But this most potent delusion had finally to share the fate of the rest. The re-election of President Lincoln by the overwhelming voice of the people in all parts of the North, and the prompt and universal acquiescence of the Democratic party in that great popular act, made it impossible for the Rebels to reckon any longer upon any effective aid from Northern mal-contents. That result verified, so that nobody could mistake, the substantial unity of the North in the determination never to give up the Union.

All of these disappointments were calculated greatly to abate the original spirit of the Rebels. But a new and peculiar disappointment now weighs upon them. They have always imagined that, whatever injury we might inflict upon their borders, and on the shores of the Mississippi, and other navigable waters, the heart of the Confederacy was beyond our reach. They have flattered themselves that they could hold out for any length of time, because they held the interior lines into which we could not penetrate, whereby they could always with ease concentrate at any threatened point, in force enough to repel us. There was a good deal to sustain this idea.

It was a fact up to within the last few months that we had never succeeded in putting a single army in permanent position in Rebel territory twenty miles away from navigable water. We had made successful raids, but every one of our attempted incursions in force had failed. It was not until Sherman struck out from the Tennessee river for Atlanta last May, and had successfully made his way far beyond Lookout Mountain, that the Rebels began to consider such an inland march at all formidable.

It was not until he was actually inside of Atlanta that they could firmly believe its capture possible. Even when he had fully established himself there, they were confident that it would prove his Moscow—that he could not maintain his communications with the rear, and would be hemmed in and compelled to surrender. Jeff. Davis, who had a regular military education, assured them of this, and it was generally believed. The delusion was so complete that the possibility of Sherman continuing his movement to the Gulf or the Ocean was not even dreamed of; and he was far on his way thither before the Southern mind could recognize at all its actual object.

When the object was apprehended, there were attempts to thwart it, but they proved ridiculously futile. Sherman took his army through without check or even serious molestation. Even guerillas did not annoy him. It was not so much a march as a free and easy promenade. He tells us that he did not lose even a single wagon on "the trip." The whole country in his chosen track was at his mercy, and he destroyed the boasted internal lines of communication as effectually and with as little trouble as if there had not been a Rebel within a thousand miles. The demonstration has been complete that the whole interior of the Confederacy is utterly destitute of military strength, and that any of our spare armies have but to march there to do their own will and pleasure.

This new exposure of all the interior population of the Confederacy to the horrors of war, of which heretofore they have known nothing, cannot but have a most discouraging effect. There are always in every war individuals who are reckless and desperate, but it is not possible that an entire people should voluntarily court ruin. It is possible that a people should be ever so defiant when danger is hundreds of miles away, but a change is sure to come over their spirit when destruction is at their very doors.

The moral effect of the successful march of Sherman upon the Southern disposition, we believe will be greater than that of any military event since the beginning of the war. Nothing that could have happened could have been better calculated to prepare the Southern people for submission to constitutional authority. Their territorial inaccessibility was their last and greatest delusion. That once dissipated, no other delusion that could beguile them for a day is possible. Every other one has already had its time, and can never be revived. Its last delusion at an end, the Rebel heart must soon grow faint; and when a rebellion is once faint-hearted, its end is nigh.

THE NATION'S CALL.

From the Tribune.

President Lincoln has most wisely and properly called for three hundred thousand men to finish up the work of restoring the national authority over every square mile of the Republic. Those who affect to be surprised or disappointed by this call only betray their chagrin at the now manifest failure of their reiterated and confident predictions that the Rebellion never would, never could be put down. Never before, in twice the time, was such progress made in the work as during the six weeks that have elapsed since Mr. Lincoln's re-election. During that brief period, Georgia has been traversed from Atlanta to Savannah by General Sherman, with hardly a show of resistance, and the Rebel Army of the West, repulsed and fearfully decimated at Franklin, has been assailed in its intrenchments before Nashville, driven therefrom with vast loss, again attacked and again beaten the next day, and sent flying headlong towards the Tennessee river, a routed, reckless mob, having lost fifty-four out of sixty-five guns, thousands of muskets, hundreds of wagons, three major-generals and at least half a dozen brigadiers, with not less than fifteen thousand of the forty thousand men who filled its ranks when it advanced in its pride from Alabama, threatening to capture Nashville with all its immense stores, and chastise the remnant of its routed defenders out of Tennessee and across Kentucky to the Ohio. It is plain that what is left of Hood's army cannot regain Alabama or Georgia in half the available strength it carried thence a few weeks ago.

Then why call for more men? Because:—

I. The late call for half a million produced but two hundred thousand. Credits demanded by this or that locality—most of all by our own city—cut it down nearly half, while large numbers drafted have skulked to Canada or nearer hiding-places, leaving our armies no stronger to-day than they were three months ago, as tens of thousands have meantime been discharged on the expiration of their term of service or by reason of disability; while some have deserted, more are disabled, and many have given their lives to their country. Actually, there are not so many men in the Union armies to-day as there were when the President issued his last call for half a million.

II. We want to see the last vestiges of the Rebellion speedily as well as surely crushed out. The country has already been too long afflicted and devastated by it. It is mercy, it is humanity, it is palpable economy, so to fill the ranks of our wasted armies that the staggering blows just dealt to secession shall be swiftly followed up and repeated until the breath is fairly beaten out of its body. Had the last call been truly filled, no further call would ever have been necessary. Let this be so filled that the Rebellion shall not outlast the vernal season of 1865.

III. It has been the habit of the Opposition journals to add up the various calls, and present the aggregate as the number who have actually swelled the Union ranks, when it is notorious that nothing like that number was ever obtained, even for a few months. Many of those who have really served are counted thrice in this way; first, as three-months' men; then as nine-months' men; a third time as newly enlisted under one of the late calls. Probably half the number called would equal the whole number who have actually seen service.

IV. We note cavils at the call which assume that volunteering is preferable to drafting. The criticism is purely factious. Each State, each county, each township, is at perfect liberty and is accorded all reasonable time to fill its quota by volunteering. No one wishes or contemplates a draft where volunteers can be had. It is only in case volunteers are not forthcoming that drafting is to take place. The President and all about him will rejoice to learn that drafting is nowhere necessary. It is only in case of failure to realize the requisite men by volunteering that a draft is to be made.

V. We still cherish ardent hopes that few or none of the men now called will ever be wanted at the front—that the Rebellion will collapse before they can be sent forward. Could the whole three hundred thousand be raised in January, we confidently believe that the war would be over before the end of March. Nothing will so contribute to that blessed consummation as a prompt and hearty response to the new call.

VI. Our soldiers in the field are proving themselves heroes. The season subjects them to severe privations, but they do not falter nor quail. They deserve as well as need evidences of our sympathy and admiration. And nothing will so encourage and stimulate them to surpass even their own achievements as tidings that their compatriots at home continue to "rally round the flag," and will soon be filling up their thinned ranks with new levies. Assure them of this, and they will go on conquering and to conquer until the Rebellion is no more.

We hope to be able to chronicle, before the end of January, that at least two-thirds of the number required by this call have already been enlisted, and that the residue soon will be. In that case we shall not have to wait till the call is filled for the end of the war.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OIL HOLLOW PETROLEUM COMPANY.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Company will be held at the office, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second story, on FRIDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

A report from the Visiting Committee will be made.

12-21-2t*rp E. J. GIDEON, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—OFFICE ATLAS OIL COMPANY, No. 324 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20. PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1864.

The Company will be ready to issue Certificates of Stock on and after TUESDAY, December 27th inst.

Persons holding the Company's due bills will please present them at this office on or after the above day, and receive Certificates of Stock in exchange.

12-21-6t P. B. WILTBANK, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—THE WEST PHILADELPHIA Passenger Railway Company (Market street line), have placed a number of additional cars upon their road, to run between Thirty-fourth and Market streets (their sub depot), and Front street, for the better accommodation of the public, and have prepared transfer tickets (good until used), to carry passengers to their western depot, Forty-first street and Haverford streets, without extra charge. Said cars will be designated by a notice thereon, "To Thirty-fourth street," and be known at night by a green light.

12-21-6t* WILLIAM MARTIN, Jr., Secretary.

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Marines receive Prize Money.

Applications for transfer from the Army will not be attended to.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,

12-D Major United States Marine Corps.

A PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED for January appears with thirty-two quarto pages and a beautiful illustrated cover. It contains Portraits of Tennyson, Silliman, Sheridan, Cobb, Phillips, Susanna Wesley—mother of John—an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Fury, the Princess of Wales, Florence Nightingale, A Group of Warriors—Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Pizarro, Cromwell, Charles XII, Frederick the Great, Scott, Wellington, and Napoleon—with Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Physiology, and Psychology. No. 1. Vol. 41st. Published at 20 cents a number, or $2 a year, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York.

Subscriptions and Single Numbers at the PHILADELPHIA PHRENOLOGICAL OFFICE, No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut. [12-21-2t] J. L. CAPEN.

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At the MARLBORO' HOTEL, Boston, January 18 and 19, February 15 and 16, March 15 and 16, April 19 and 20, May 17 and 18, June 14 and 15, July 19 and 20.

The time for my being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURG will be seen in the daily papers of those cities.

THE HISTORY OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE, AND HOW HE WAS CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parrish, to remove into the country. Moorestown, New Jersey, being my native place, I was removed thither. My father and all his family had lived and died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival I was put to bed where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre, and tissue of my system.

My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated; the tubercles on my lungs ripened and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided, the fever abated, the pain left me, the cough ceased to harass me, and the exhausting night-sweats were no longer known, and I had refreshing sleep, to which I had long been a stranger. My appetite now began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much; with this return of health, I gained in strength, and now am fleshy. I am now a healthy man with a large healed cicatrix in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe hepatized with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerably healthy condition.

Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially, such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave the medicines to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly, that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Pittsburg.

For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examinations, weekly, with the "Respirometer." For such examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he will get well.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, that they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop the night-sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive system, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient dies.

The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is nutrient, powerfully tonic, and healing in itself. It contains no opium, yet loosens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion; one bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into blood, to which it imparts its healing properties. It is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself; and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, a healthy flow of gastric juice, good appetite, and a good digestion, follow.

The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant; no bad effects like when using Bourbon whisky, which disorders the stomach, torpors the liver, locks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, dropsy sets in, and the patient dies suddenly.

Bourbon whisky is recommended now-a-days by almost every physician. Many patients that visit my rooms both male and female, are stupefied with this poison. The relief is temporary. If they cough, they take a little whisky; if they feel weak and feeble, they take a little whisky; if they cannot sleep, they take a little whisky, and they go on in this way requiring more and more until they are bloated up, and imagine they are getting fleshy. The stomach, liver, and digestive powers are completely destroyed, and lose their appetite for food. No one was ever cured of consumption by this process, where cavities have been formed in the lungs. A little stimulant is frequently beneficial to consumptives, such as pure brandy or good wines, in many cases London porter or brown stout in moderate quantities; but Bourbon whisky hastens on instead of curing consumption.

The Seaweed Tonic produces lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and make into healthy blood the food which may be used for that purpose. It is so wonderful in its effects that a wine glass full will digest a hearty meal, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach which few medicines possess the power of doing.

The MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from calomel, or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the feculent and worn-out matters loosened and dissolved by my Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup. It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure Consumption.

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The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ABRAM H. DERRICKSON, Executor of the estate of SAMUEL DERRICKSON deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday, January 2, 1865, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 29 S. SIXTH Street, up stairs in the city of Philadelphia.

12 21-wfm5t MOSES A. DROPSIE, Auditor.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

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JAMES D. CAMPBELL, Secretary,

No. 249 S. Sixth Street.

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WILLIAM B. HOOD, No. 249 S. Sixth Street.
THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 Chesnut Street.
WILLIAM S. PRICE, No. 633 Walnut Street.
ROBERT S. CULIN, No. 136 Coates Street.
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The Company hold about five hundred and fifteen acres of land—all of which, with the exception of twelve acres, is situated on the Dunkard, Whitely, and Ten-Mile creeks, and on Frosty run, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. The remaining twelve acres are upon Dunkard creek, in Monongalia county, West Virginia. These lands have been selected from the best locations, in the well known oil district of Greene county, with a view to their value as oil property. Full one-half of the five hundred and fifteen acres are what is known as bottom land—adapted to the boring of a large number of wells, upon the four oil-producing streams of Greene county—and the leases have been obtained upon the most favorable terms for the Company, yielding but one-eighth of the oil as royalty to the owners, except in a single instance, where one-fourth is reserved.

ON TEN-MILE CREEK

The Company own a tract of land containing eight acres in fee simple. Also, a lease for twenty years of forty acres of the William Heaton farm, yielding a royalty of one-eighth of oil to the lessor.

ON DUNKARD CREEK

A lease for twenty-one years of two acres of the celebrated Robert Maple farm, with a front of one hundred and fifty yards on the Dunkard creek, yielding one-fourth of the oil to the lessors. It is upon this farm that the fine amber oil of Greene county has been found in the largest quantity, and the part held by the Company is situated nearly opposite to the Pioneer Well. A derrick has been erected, and the boring upon this piece of land commenced.

Also, a lease of twelve acres of the Solomon Bower's Farm, on Dunkard creek, in Monongalia county, West Virginia, for twenty years, yielding one-eighth of the oil to the lessors. This is believed to be a good oil property.

ON WHITELY CREEK

The Company have two of the most promising of the undeveloped tracts of land in Greene county. One of them is about one hundred and twelve acres of the Henry Lantz Farm, on both sides of the creek, under a lease for twenty-five years, yielding one-eighth of the oil to the lessors. Arrangements have already been made for an immediate development of this land.

And the other of them is one square acre of the Corbly Garrard Farm, under a lease for twenty-five years; also yielding one-eighth of the oil to the lessor.

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A lease for twenty-five years of the Abner Morris Farm of about two hundred acres, situated on both sides of Frosty Run, near the Henry Lantz Farm, yielding one-eighth of the oil to the lessor.

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Abundance of coal and wood may be had in the immediate vicinity of these lands at a very small cost; and with most of the leases the Company has coal leave without additional expense.

Twenty thousand shares only of the stock of this Company are offered for sale at the low price of ONE DOLLAR per share, and may be had upon application to the Secretary, at

No. 249 S. SIXTH STREET,

Between 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.,

Or from any of the Directors. 12-21-1

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DR. ALBERT G. EGBERT,

Of Venango County.

VICE PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM MARTIN,

Of Philadelphia.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

WILLIAM M. BARLOW,

Of Ledyard & Barlow, Philadelphia.

Three Per Cent. Per Month on $500,000.

In calling the attention of capitalists to this enterprise, the Directors have no hesitation in expressing their belief that the return from it will be more certain and more liberal than from any new company now before the community. The property of the Company consists of the following:—

No. 1.

Three-eighths of the working interest in the celebrated JERSEY WELL, on the Hyde and Egbert Farm, on Oil creek, with the acre of land on which the well is located. This well has been flowing since early in May, 1864, at the rate of about 250 barrels daily, and is now flowing at that rate, thus yielding to the Company BETWEEN FIFTY AND SIXTY BARRELS DAILY, worth, at present prices, TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will pay to the Stockholders in this Company

MORE THAN THREE PER CENT. PER MONTH.

From the start. There is room on the land for several more wells, two of which will be immediately commenced by the Company, and in which we shall have the same interest as in the Jersey. The character of this property, as oil land, is well known; it is only necessary to say that no well on it has ever failed in getting oil, while it has already produced the Maple Shade, the Coquette, and the Jersey.

No. 2.

Twenty-five acres in fee on the east side of the Allegheny river, opposite the mouth of Big Sandy. This tract has about forty rods' front on the river, and contains a large amount of boring surface. Oil wells yielding largely are found near this property; among them, the Hubbs, the Hoover, &c. The Company intend to proceed at once to develop this fine property, and feel sanguine of success.

No. 3.

A lease for fifteen years on the Wm. B. Wilson farm, on Slippery Rock run, in Lawrence county, Pa.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are also leases on Slippery Rock run, containing four hundred acres in all. They were obtained in April, 1864, by Dr. Egbert, and continue for fifteen years from their date. They secure to the lessees all the oil and other minerals contained in the several tracts, with the right to divide and sub-let, with all other rights and privileges connected with the business of mining for oil coal and other minerals, and reserve a royalty of only one-eighth of said oil or minerals.

The Slippery Rock territory is a new and only partially developed oil region; but the success already obtained there and on the Mahoning river, a few miles west, together with the large quantities of oil found north, south, east and west of it, lead us to hope that it will prove a successful oil region.

The Company have already an excellent engine, tools, and all necessary fixtures on the grounds, with a well nearly down, and shall proceed to develop the property as fast as possible.

These lands and leases were all selected for oil purposes, by the President of this company, whose great success in the oil business, sterling integrity, and force of character, are too well known to require comment here.

Subscriptions received at the office of

LEDYARD & BARLOW,

No. 429 CHESNUT Street.

Only a limited number of shares are for sale. 12-19-5trp

INDIAN SPRING OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 152 S FOURTH Street

PRESIDENT,
JOHN KETCHAM.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN C. SAVERY.

DIRECTORS.

John Ketcham,	Samuel A. Harrison,
Samuel Sloan,	John Gibson,
Mark Balderston,	W. A. Arnold,
Thomas W. Bailey,	David A. Woelpper,
John C. Savery.	

CAPITAL STOCK, $200,000.

200,000 shares at $1 each. 30,000 shares reserved by the Company for a working capital.

The Company have secured in fee simple one of the most valuable oil-producing parcels on the Roberts Farm, on French creek, Venango county, Pa., about four miles from Franklin.

The tract contains about 93 acres, with a river in front of nearly 900 feet, and has superior railroad facilities, the railroad from Meadville to Oil City running through the property. Upon it there is a celebrated Oil Spring, the product of which was formerly used by the Indians for medicinal purposes.

The Company have one well 240 feet deep, producing the heaviest Lubricating Oil, which is worth at the present time $25 per barrel; and as they are now preparing the necessary machinery for working this and other wells, it is confidently expected, early in the year, to pay a large monthly dividend to the Stockholders.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the original price of One Dollar per share.

Subscribers, on entering their names, will be required to pay 50 per cent. of the subscription price, and the balance on the delivery of the certificates, say January 1, 1865.

Applications for Stock may be made at the office of the Company, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street where specimens of Oil from this Company's well may be seen, and any information relative to the property may be obtained. 12-19-mwf12t

NEW YEAR'S GIFT CAMP LIBRARIES.

The United States Christian Commission, in response to numerous and earnest appeals from surgeons, chaplains, and field officers, will receive, forward, and place under the care of proper librarians,

ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY CAMP AND GUNBOAT LIBRARIES,

of one hundred and fifty volumes each, if the friends of our soldiers and sailors will forward them to its branches, or to the Central Office, during the holidays. It is but a small matter for each purchaser of holiday gifts for friends, at home to buy a handsome and pleasant book for his friends in camp or hospital, write his name in it, and direct the bookseller to send it to the Commission. It will be a positive pleasure to hundreds of wives and mothers to take down the choicest volumes from their book-cases and send them thus, where their loved ones can enjoy the pleasure and profit of perusing them. Send none but the best; our soldiers deserve the best. The standard essayists, histories, biography, travels, science, poetry, magazines, standard works of fiction, whatever, in short, you would put into the chamber of your own brother, confined with a broken limb, will be acceptable, as well as religious works. Forward the parcel, marked CAMP LIBRARY, to any of the branches of the Christian Commission, or to GEORGE H. STUART,

Chairman Christian Commission,

12-16-12t No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES RUMPP,

POCKET BOOK and SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,

No. 47 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

Portfolios,	Dressing Cases,
Cigar Cases,	Pocket Books,
Cabas,	Satchels,
Money Belts,	Work Boxes,
Bankers' Cases.	

Wholesale and retail. 12-7-1m

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of JANE ADELAIDE MULHOLLAN, a Minor.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and granting Annuities, Guardian of the Estate of Jane Adelaide Mulhollan, a minor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, December 27, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 217 Walnut street, in the City of Philadelphia.

12-14-mw5t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!

CONFECTIONS of the

FINEST QUALITY Only,

IN CHOICE VARIETY, AND

Desirable for Presents.

INCLUDING

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
MARONS GLACES,
PISTACHE PASTE,
ST. NICHOLAS CHOCOLATE,
SUPERFINE WHITE NOUGAT,
PISTACHE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE AMBRICANOS,
CRYSTALLIZED ALMONDS,
AND OTHER

Specialties in Confectionery,

TOGETHER WITH A NEW IMPORTATION OF

BEAUTIFUL BOXES.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

12-15-5tp No. 1210 MARKET STREET.

VULCAN

OIL AND MINING COMPANY,

OF

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARTERED

BY THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital, $1,000,000. - - $5·00 Per Share.

THE ESTATES OF THIS COMPANY

Are located in the heart centre of the great oil district of West Virginia, and indicate a wealth of oil greatly surpassing the famed Oil creek region of Pennsylvania. They comprise

OVER 3100 ACRES,

All in fee simple (titles examined by an eminent Philadelphia lawyer, and pronounced indisputable), located in the well-known Burning Spring and Great Kanawha oil district.

First. The Ballard Farm of the Old Burning Spring region, containing over one hundred acres. In close proximity to this estate, on every side, are situated the most successful oil wells in West Virginia, and within about one and a half miles is located the widely celebrated "Lewellyn" and "Eternal Centre" wells, the former of which flowed fully

THREE THOUSAND (3000) BARRELS OF OIL PER DAY.

Being the greatest *bona fide* yield of oil ever known, and very considerably surpassing, both in quantity and quality, the product of any two wells in Pennsylvania.

Second. Three thousand (3000) acres in two estates in the centre of the oil region of the Great Kanawha, along whose entire length oil is believed to exist in immense deposits, as aside from the actual developments for oil, the evaporation at the neighboring Salt Works is effected by igniting the Petroleum Gas emitted from subterranean reservoirs of oil.

The Company estates have been secured at really low prices ($81,000 in all), and are deeded direct from original owners to the stockholders of the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company.

The value and importance of the Company's property may be inferred from the fact that leases for adjoining lands, with large royalties of oil, have been sold for a bonus greater than the fee simple cost of the Company's estate, and if esteemed advantageous to the stockholders, it is believed that but little difficulty would be experienced in leasing a portion of their territory at a bonus and royalty greater than the cost of the whole.

THE VULCAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY

Is organized and will be conducted solely with the view of affording a source of permanent business profit to those interested; and in order to place the Company's oil in the market at the earliest moment, vigorous operations will be forthwith begun.

As a source of additional profit to the stockholders, and accommodation to the adjacent producers, it is proposed to erect a large refinery at such a point and under such auspices as the Directors may determine will insure the largest return.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand shares of stock only will be sold, and no further subscriptions will be accepted at any price whatever; the remaining 75,000 shares stand pledged to be equally divided between the original subscribers at such a time as the Directors may deem most advantageous to the interest of the Company.

The immense profit to be derived from earnest and successful working is shown by the fact that a single Company is this year paying to the stockholders ($1,000,000) one million of dollars in cash dividends, besides a handsome reserve for additional developments.

The substantial inducements which the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company offer to those desirous of receiving an interest in a source of wealth that is now startling the whole world, are of a character that merit the gravest consideration.

To persons interested or not interested, every information concerning the estates of the Company, its workings and prospects, will be freely given, and detailed maps and charts will be cheerfully shown.

Subscription to a limited amount of the stock (*if not already taken*) may be obtained at original price of $1 per share.

J. L. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary pro tem.,

No. 434 WALNUT Street.

HENRY SIMONS, Esq., President. 1?

BERRY FARM OIL COMPANY.

Capital $1,000,000.

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES, OF THE PAR VALUE OF $5·00 EACH.

Working Capital $40,000.

Books of Subscription for a limited number of Shares of Stock, at TWO DOLLARS per Share, opened at the Office of the Company, No. 208 S. THIRD Street, first floor, or subscriptions may be left with any member of the Board of Directors.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES J. DUNCAN.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
WILLIAM HACKER.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN B. NEWMAN, No. 1716 Spruce street.
JOHN H. GRAHAM, No. 627 Market street.
EDWIN T. COXE, No. 524 Walnut street.
THOMAS H. WILSON, No. 716 N. Broad street.
THEODORE ADAMS, Broad and Parrish streets.
E. POTTS, No. 524 Walnut street.
THOMAS B. SEARLE, Germantown.
HENRY WARNER, No. 702 Franklin street.
SAMUEL MUNN, New York.

The Company are now engaged in developing the property, working with double sets of hands, under the superintendence of their efficient President.

Prospectus, maps, and further information, on application at the office. 12-15-6trp

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

9-1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

FOR SALE.—TO PRINTERS.—IMPOSING stone, large size, in first-rate order. Apply at this office. 12 9

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

CLOSING OUT.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. Second Street,

Would call the attention of the Public to his splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

Comprising a full line of every variety of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

Suitable for

USEFUL PRESENTS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

12-13 10trp Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FAMILY BIBLES!

Wholesale and Retail.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

Prayers, Hymns, Family and Pocket

BIBLES.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES,

Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique, Relief and Gold.

WILLIAM W. HARDING,

MANUFACTURER,

No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,

12-19 tf BELOW FOURTH, SOUTH SIDE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thankful to our friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, we would inform them that having made extensive alterations in our establishment, we are now prepared to execute Pictures to the satisfaction of all who may favor us with a call. Having now at our command increased facilities, we take pleasure in soliciting a discerning public to compare the execution of our work with that produced at any other establishment in the United States. We would also state that our

GALLERY IS FREE TO ALL

for the examination of specimens. Notwithstanding the advance of material used, and wages of hands employed, we are yet furnishing

PICTURES AT THE OLD PRICES.

Photo Miniatures.
Ivorytypes.
Life-size Heads in Crayon, Oil, and Pastel.
Cabinet size heads in Crayon, Oil, and Pastel.
Imperial, Plain and Colored, 13-14, 8-10, 4-4, and 1-2 sizes.
Carte de Visite Vignettes, full-size, 3-4, &c., $6·00 per dozen.
Ambrotypes, from 75 cents upwards.
Ferrotypes, $1 per dozen, &c. &c.

On hand and for sale, a large lot of

Copies of Rare Engravings,

PHOTOGRAPHS of all the PROMINENT GENERALS and DISTINGUISHED MEN, &c. &c.

Outside views taken at short notice.

HENSZEY & Co.,

Photographers,

12-15-1m No. 812 ARCH Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the style and title of

ADAMS & LEVIS,

For the purpose of transacting a general

BANKING

AND STOCK-BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

OIL, TELEGRAPH,

And EXPRESS COMPANY STOCKS made a Specialty.

Government Loans and Specie Bought and Sold.

THEODORE ADAMS,

GEORGE H. LEVIS,

12-19 tf No. 305 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The subscriber has on hand a choice selection of

OLD BRANDY, from $12 to $16.
FRENCH BRANDY.
MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, from $3 to $6.
OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKY, from $3 to $5.
GINGER, WILD CHERRY, and RASPBERRY BRANDIES, ROSE CORDIAL, &c., from $2·50 to $3.
Also, BRANDY, from $3 to $5.
SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES, from $3 to $5.
FOR COOKING PURPOSES.

To be had at

No. 145 N. Second Street.

HENRY HUDDY,

12-17-7t ISAAC J. EVANS.

THE FIRST

NATIONAL BANK.

7 3-10THS

TREASURY NOTES,

CONVERTIBLE AT MATURITY INTO

5-20 BONDS.

These Treasury Notes present great advantages to subscribers as an investment. The interest is liberal, the security undoubted, and the privilege given the holder of converting the notes, upon maturity, into UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. BONDS (5-20s) is of great value.

This Bank keeps on hand a large supply of all denominations, from $50s to $1000.

A COMMISSION OF ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. allowed on sales of $5000 and upwards; on sales of $25,000 or over, THREE-EIGHTHS PER CENT.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,

12-15-6trp CASHIER.

EXTRA NOTICE!—THE PROPRIETOR OF the first class

DRUG STORE,

N. E. corner of BROAD and CHESNUT Streets,

Begs to announce that, in view of the times, he will (until further notice),

Sacrifice his Large and Varied Stock of TOILET ARTICLES.

Such as FINE COLOGNES,

SPLENDID ODOR CASES,

RARE FRENCH AND ENGLISH PERFUMES,

POMADES, &c.

Elegant Hair and Teeth Brushes, Combs, &c. And other USEFUL ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, AT COST, AND MORE TOO.

N. B.—A selected lot of GENUINE IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS, Of Favorite Brands,

Will be sold on the same favorable terms, if application is made at once. 12-16-10trp

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

First Division,

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:—

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, December 8, 1864.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., THURSDAY, December 15, 1864.

TRENTON, N. J., THURSDAY, December 22, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Colonel First Division,

12-1-18t Quartermaster General's Office.

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

EDWARD EVERETT.

Merry's Magazine some time ago published a short account of Edward Everett, then Secretary of State of the United States, who had before been pastor of Brattle street Church at Cambridge, member of Congress, Governor of Massachusetts, Ambassador to England, and President of Harvard College. It gives the following lines, as now first published, which were written for Edward Everett, when a child, by his friend and pastor, Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D. D., of Dorchester.

THE LITTLE ORATOR.

Pray how should I, a little lad,
In speaking make a figure?
You're only joking, I'm afraid;
Do wait till I am bigger.

But since you wish to hear my part,
And urge me to begin it,
I'll strive for praise with all my heart,
Though small the hope to win it.

I'll tell a tale how farmer John
A little roan colt* bred, sir;
And every night and every morn
He water'd and he fed, sir.

Said neighbor Joe to farmer John,
"Aren't you a silly dolt, sir,
To spend such time and care upon
A little, useless colt, sir?"

Said farmer John to neighbor Joe,
"I bring my little roan up,
Not for the good he now can do,
But will do when he's grown up."

The moral you can well copy,
To keep the tale from spoiling;
The little colt you think is I,
I know it by your smiling.

And now, kind friends, please to excuse
My lisping and my stammers;
I for this once have done my best,
And so—I'll make my manners.

*The expression, "little roan" applies to the color of little Edward Everett's hair.

Steamer-Day in San Francisco.

Among the important peculiarities of business-life in San Francisco is the "steamer-day" custom, which has arisen from the necessities of our commercial and financial connections and relations, has made the day prior to the departure of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for Panama a day of universal liquidation between debtor and creditor, and hence is called "steamer-day,"—an irrepressible conflict that is inexorable and sure, regular and unrelenting, is waged on this eventful day between those who have bills to pay and those who have bills to collect. A persistent hunt made for cash is the order of the day, and the whole community seems absorbed with the state of the money market at this time. Money easy, money tight, high rates or low rates? How much will the steamer carry away? are the prevailing salutations that meet you everywhere on the street, at the exchange, in the counting-house, the topic of your dinner conversation, even your barber scarcely commences his tonsorial attentions before his voluble tongue interrupts you with comments upon the money market, and reminds you that collections are dull to-day, and that the little amount of your account of soap-suds and personal attentions to date will be very acceptable. The "steamer day," although periodically sure as death and the taxes (especially the *infernal* revenue tax), has been susceptibly changed during its historical record among California institutions, and each change tends more and more to reduce things down to a strictly cash basis. The steamer day of earlier times was once a month, then semi-monthly, and at present tri-monthly.

The steamers now leaving the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month, makes it necessarily the day previous "the steamer day" for business men, as increased facilities have been furnished for steam communication and correspondence between the great metropolitan and commercial marts of the Atlantic and Pacific States (and the rest of mankind), so has the number of our steamer-days increased, and the time of credits reduced. Experience in the early days of San Francisco business-life made it essentially necessary that some general and universal day of settlement should be established and recognized among them, and as the bulk of their payments were foreign in their nature, drafts and exchange had to be purchased, and shipments made consequently the day before the sailing of the steamer for Panama was adopted as the commercial steamer-day, and for years has been recognized as such, and has been attended with all its peculiar epochs, interests, and incidents, and had the record been preserved of what has transpired on this important day, commercially, financially, politically, and socially, it would fill a volume of huge dimensions of interesting reading matter, indicative of the growth and progress of a new country and of American civilization, unexampled in the history of the world. In this connection we give place to an amusing description of steamer-day in San Francisco, furnished by a contributor, an old resident of San Francisco:—

"The day has arrived—as the sun sheds its beams on the morning of the 2d, 12th, or 22d of the month, book keepers and clerks are busily engaged in making out bills and memoranda; at 9 o'clock a shower of collectors is poured forth on the drowned town. From every counting-house, every store, every shop, they pour forth, rushing around in eager haste in search of that which is to form somebody's quota of the regular tri-monthly contribution of California to her poorer relations of Orient. Helter-skelter these gatherers in rush around from pillar to post in search of the yellow gold. B's collector rushes in frantic haste to C's shop for the 'little balance due,' while C's man wildly dashes into B's office for the amount of 'that trifling bill.' Thus the collectors go through all the mazes of the dance —'forward and back,' 'cross over,' 'all hands around,' etc., until the hour of 4 arrives, and the weary limbs have rest. Happy then is the man who finds, on footing up accounts, that he is 'easy.'

"It is amusing sometimes to watch the progress of collections on 'steamer-day,' and it is also instructive, as affording a striking illustration of our dependence on each other. A owes a bill of $100, which he has to meet on 'steamer-day;' he depends on B (who owes him) for the money; B must collect from C, and C from D, and so on through the alphabet. It reminds us of a row of bricks set up on end—if one falls, down they all go. The old nursery story has a counterpart in collections on 'steamer-day.' We refer to the pig which wouldn't go. 'The mouse began to gnaw the rope, the rope began to hang the butcher, the butcher began to kill the ox,' and so on, till the 'pig began to go.' So with 'steamer-day' bills. M pays L, L pays K, K pays J, and so on to A, when the 'steamer begins to go,' and our State is left nearly two millions in gold poorer than it was when the army of collectors commenced their raid upon the commercial world of the city.

"As the dawn of 'steamer-day' brings anxiety and expectation, the sailing of the steamer produces quiet and repose. The people having sent off all their cash, feel that a weight is off their minds as well as off their pockets, and that season of relief which comes over him who has nothing to care for, takes possession of their minds, satisfied with the conviction that we, who stand in so little need of money and capital, are paying our regular tri-monthly devotional shrines towards erecting marble and brown-stone fronts on the avenues of New York, and increasing the bulk of treasure reposing in the vaults of the Bank of England."—*Gazley's Pacific Monitor.*

Stage Combats.

Chief among the oddities which seem to have become ineradicable upon the modern stage, is the stereotyped mode of fighting combats at the end of tragedies and in the progress of melodrama. Does anybody in his senses really believe that "Richard" and "Richmond," "Macbeth" and "Macduff," "Harry Monmouth" and "Harry Percy," ever fought such ridiculous fights on Bosworth Field, and Dunsinane, and on Shrewsbury Plain? And yet this is always looked upon, nay, impatiently waited for, by a large proportion of the audience, as the cream of the play—the only thing, indeed, worth going to the theatre to see. Dickens, in his *Nicholas Nickleby*, touches off this absurdity with one of his most trenchant lunges of satire. "The two combatants," he says, "went to work and chopped away until the swords emitted a shower of sparks, to the great satisfaction of Mr. Crummles, who appeared to think this a great point indeed. The engagement commenced with about two hundred chops administered by the short sailor and the tall sailor alternately, without producing any particular result, till the short sailor was chopped down upon one knee; but this was nothing to him, for he worked himself about on one knee, with the assistance of his left hand, and fought desperately until the tall sailor chopped his sword out of his grasp. Now, the inference was, that the short sailor, reduced to extremity, would give in at once, and cry quarter; but, instead of that, he, all of a sudden, drew a large pistol from his belt and presented it at the face of the tall sailor who, not expecting it, was so overcome by this that he let the short sailor pick up his sword and begin again. Then the chopping recommenced," etc. Now, funny as this may read, it is, after all, no great caricature of the fights in *Richard*, *Macbeth*, and *Henry IV*, as usually performed upon the stage. If there were nothing in the positive absurdity of the thing to deter an actor of a reflecting turn of mind from presenting himself in it, one would think that an ordinary degree of the instinct of self-preservation would have that effect.

THE ROMANCE-WRITER AND THE POET.

A FRENCHMAN'S VIEWS.

The following analysis of the romance-writer and an estimate of the poet, as classes rather than individuals, we translate from that powerful work, Taine's "History of English Literature:"—

THE NOVELIST.

What is a novelist? In my judgment he is a psychologist, one who naturally and involuntarily represents psychology in action. He is nothing more and nothing less. He loves to picture to himself sentiments, to touch their secret springs, and trace their precedents and consequences, and thus contrive pleasure for himself. To him sentiments are forms of diverse tendencies, and of greater or less degree of grandeur. Little does he concern himself with the justice or injustice of their manifestations. He assembles them together in his personages, and, conceiving a dominant quality, watches its effect on other qualities, noting the concordant or discordant influences of temperament, education, and occupation, laboring to expose an unseen world of inclination and inward feeling by a visible world of language and outward action. To this his work reduces itself. Whatever may be his own predilections, he is indifferent to them. A true painter regards with satisfaction a well-set arm and vigorous muscles, even if employed in knocking a man down; a true novelist delights in contemplating the grandeur of an evil sentiment or the unfolding of a pernicious character.

His talent consists of sympathy, for this is the only faculty which copies nature with fidelity; sharing the emotions of his characters, his whole thought is bent on registering their conflict and marking their species and power. He represents them to us just as they are in their entirety, without undertaking either to condemn, punish, or pervert them; he transports them intact into our breasts, leaving us the privilege of pronouncing judgment. What he strives to do is to render them visible; it is his aim to disengage types which the accidents and imperfections of real life obscure and distort, to bring the deeper passions of humanity into relief, to be moved with the grandeur of the beings he has himself animated, to make us forget ourselves through the potency of his creative ability. In this expression of his power we recognize art, indifferent and universal like nature, but more free and more powerful, for, in taking up the sketchy, disfigured work of her rival, art corrects nature's defects and renders her conceptions effective.

THE POET.

It is the peculiarity of the Poet to be ever young, to be ever exuberant. With us of the common herd things are worn out; sixty centuries of civilization have tarnished their original freshness; we no longer distinguish them except through a mist of stereotyped phrases, which we constantly use without comprehending them; instead of splendid flowers they are fine vegetables; the luxurious primeval forest is for us only a well-arranged and too familiar kitchen garden. The Poet, on the contrary, confronts the world like the first man on the first day. All our catalogues and judgments, all the paraphernalia of association and prejudice vanish from his mind instantly. Things to him seem new. He is astonished, ravished. Sensations pour in on him and oppress him; it is the all-powerful lifeblood of human invention which, stagnant in us, in him resumes its flow. Fools pronounce the poet insane. The truth is he is clear sighted. In vain do we rest inert, for nature is ceaselessly active. The sun which rises so grandly to-day, rises as it did at the first dawn; the flowing streams, these plants which abound, these passions that agitate us, the forces which plunge beings into this tumultuous vortex are now aspiring and embattling with the same energy as on the day of their beginning; the immortal heart of nature still palpitates, still expands its rude vestiture, throbbing and obtaining echoes from the poet's heart when ours is no longer responsive.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 611 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1864.
All persons having claims against this Commission are notified to present them on or before SATURDAY, December 24, 1864.
11-19-6t R. P. KING, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Fairmount Passenger Railway Company (Race and Vine Streets).
The Books for the transfer of Stock will be open on Monday, December 19, at No. 308 WALNUT Street, Room No. 6, Third floor. 12 17-6t*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting, and an Election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary, will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WILLIAM H. WEBB,
12-13-tl-7 Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office of Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1864.
NOTICE.—All persons having claims against this Department for Labor or Material furnished during the present year, will present them for payment on or before SATURDAY, the twenty-fourth instant.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
12-16-fwf-3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the "BUCHANAN ROYALTY" OIL COMPANY have this day declared a monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable free of tax, at the Office of the Company, No. 148 S. FOURTH Street, on and after January 2, 1865.
Transfer books will be closed from December 20 to January 2. WILLIAM S. LANE, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1864. 16-17-21-24-30

PITTSBURG, 8TH DECEMBER, 1864.
—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the ROSS OIL COMPANY have this day declared their third monthly dividend, for November, of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable after the 15th inst. to the Philadelphia subscribers at the office of McCutcheon & Collins, No. 210 N. FRONT Street.
WM. McCUTCHEON, President.
ROBERT WRAY, JR., Secretary. 12-10

HEADQUARTERS SUPERVISORY Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.
The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments having resolved to adjourn sine die on the 31st instant, all persons having claims against the said Committee are requested to present them for payment to R. R. CORSON, Agent, at the Rooms of the Committee, on or before the 25th instant.
12-8-13t CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the
Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.
Germantown do
Manayunk do
And Richmond do
To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.
WILLIAM FENNELL,
12-2-1m Cashier.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under the Resolution of the Board of Directors they are entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 5th instant.
Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.
This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.
The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.
11-18-t12-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th Section of the Act entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that "THE CONSOLIDATION BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfaction to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States;
I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th Section of the said Act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the 1st Section of said Act.
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, November 29, 1864. 12-7-13t

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States, passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the "CITY BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States.
I do therefore cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act; and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the Act entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me, that the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, of the City of Philadelphia, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;
I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the 1st section of said Act.
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November 1864. 11-30-3w

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above Company, that a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of G. R. Dungan, Esq., No. 408 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the agreement made on this day, between the Directors and Managers of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, and the Directors and Managers of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, for merging and consolidation of the corporate rights, powers, privileges, franchises, and property of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company into and with the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same. G. R. DUNGAN, President.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1864. 12-wfm-3t

OFFICE OF THE FAIRMOUNT AND Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1864.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, that a Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2561 CALLOWHILL Street, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the agreement made on this day between the Directors and Managers of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and the Directors and Managers of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, for the merging and consolidation of the corporate rights, powers, privileges, franchises and property of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, into and with the Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same.
12-14-wfm-6t G. R. DUNGAN, President.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA —Department of Arts.—The examination of the College Classes, at the close of the First Term, will be held in the following order:—
Monday, 12th.—From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Kendall (Analytical Geometry), written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Frazer (Astronomy), oral.
Tuesday, 13th.—From 9 to 11, Seniors, by Professor Kendall (Integral Calculus), and Sophomores, by Professor Coppee (Clark's Elements of the English Language), written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Frazer (Mechanics), oral.
Wednesday, 14th.—From 9 to 11, Seniors, by Professor Jackson (Horace's Epistles), and Sophomores, by Professor Frazer (Hydrostatics), written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Provost (Intellectual Philosophy), oral.
Thursday, 15th.—From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Allen (Antigone of Sophocles), and Freshmen, by Professor Kendall (Algebra), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by the Provost (Moral Philosophy), oral.
Friday, 16th.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Kendall (Geometry), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Professor Coppee (Mahan's Field Fortifications), oral.
Monday, 19th.—From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Allen (Xenophon's Hellenica), oral. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Jackson (Cicero de Amicitia), oral.
Tuesday, 20th.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Allen (Thucydides, Sicilian Expedition), oral. From 11 to 1, Freshmen, by Professor Coppee (Weber's Universal History), oral.
Wednesday, 21st.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Jackson (Tacitus's History), oral.
Thursday, 22d.—From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Jackson (Livy), oral.
GEORGE ALLEN,
12-16-3t Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1864. BY CHARLES J. STILLE.
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS.
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA AGENCY, No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET, December 15, 1864.
To the Members of the Various Committees of the Great Central Fair:—
The SANITARY COMMISSION begs to announce that the "HISTORY OF THE FAIR," prepared by Mr. STILLE, at the request of the Executive Committee, is now ready for delivery. It forms a very elegant quarto volume of more than two hundred pages; is printed on the finest paper at the "Caxton Press" of Messrs. Sherman & Co., and is illustrated with photographs of some of the more interesting objects of the Exhibition. It contains an account of the origin and progress of the Fair; a description of the different Departments; a statement of the financial result; a full list of all the Committees, etc., etc.
As this work is designed primarily for the members of the various Committees, and a limited edition only has been printed, it has been thought best to place it in charge of Mr. JAMES K. SIMON, as special agent for its delivery.
Those who desire copies will please call on or address him at No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, second story.
Mr. Simon will call upon those who may not be able to communicate with him.
N. B.—Will be ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. 12-17

SILK UMBRELLAS FOR LADIES.
SILK UMBRELLAS FOR GENTLEMEN.
GINGHAM UMBRELLAS FOR MISSES AND LADS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,
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The Largest and Handsomest Assortment in the City.

All the new and standard Books, English or American editions, in plain or elegant calf and morocco bindings, will be found at our establishment, arranged on long counters, running the full length of our store, where they can be readily examined. Most of our fine stock is bound expressly for our retail sales, by the best binders in the country.

Bibles and Prayer-Books.

The handsomest lot ever imported into this country. OXFORD BIBLES, bound by HAYDAY, of London; English editions of the AMERICAN PRAYER-BOOK, exquisitely bound in Paris and London. Only a small number of the above imported expressly for Holiday sales. We invite their inspection by lovers of elegantly-bound books.

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A very large assortment of every size, kind, and quality, which we will offer at LOWER PRICES than any house in the country. A beautiful Book, holding 50 portraits, Turkey morocco, we will sell for $3·50. We have a few elegant large Albums, mounted, in velvet, with carvings on wood, from Paris, carved by hand, in the best manner.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

English and American Juveniles, including all the new ones. The largest assortment that we have yet offered to our patrons.

Some of the above goods are limited in quantities. We would advise early purchases to secure them. We offer, also, a small lot of beautifully made LEATHER FRAMES and Brackets, warranted strong and durable. They are something novel and handsome, made by a soldier's wife.

ASHMEAD & EVANS,
(HAZARD'S OLD STAND),
No. 724 CHESNUT STREET,
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ALBUMS.
PATENT HINGE-BACK ALBUMS,
Warranted to be superior to any others made.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST STYLES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
EYRE'S,
12-19-6t No. 16 S. EIGHTH STREET.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
The attention of the public is directed to the fine assortment of new and popular books on hand and for sale by
CHARLES DESILVER,
No. 1229 CHESNUT Street.
A large and well selected stock of handsomely bound and fine copies of all the standard works of the day, designed especially for
GIFTS DURING THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS.
Also, a variety of Juveniles, Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Autograph, and Scrap Albums, Diaries, Bibles, Prayer-books, &c.
Also on on hand, three sets of the Popular Chinese Game,
"THE RACE COURSE."
The only sets in the country not in private hands. PRICE $75.
Ready on the 15th instant,
a new steel-plate Map of the State of Virginia, showing the OIL REGIONS, new railroads, &c. &c. Sent by mail, post-paid. Price Fifty Cents.
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MR. J. L. GIHON
Desires to call the public attention particularly to a NEW AND CHARMING FEATURE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, lately introduced by himself,
GIHON'S DOUBLE-FACED CARTES
Are pictures that, in addition to entire novelty, combine more merits than any other styles now made. They can be obtained only at
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PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL GALLERIES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
All persons are invited to call and examine specimens. 12-15-10t

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The PUBLICATIONS of BREWER & TILESTON,
consisting of
WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY,
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HILLARD'S READERS,
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will hereafter be supplied to the trade by
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Appleton's New American Cyclopædia.
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Dickens' Works—illustrated.
Bancroft's United States.
Merivale's History of the Romans.
Gems from the Dusseldorf Gallery.
Lights and Shadows of New York Picture Galleries.
Martin's History of France, Age of Louis XIV.
Waverly Novels—illustrated.
Shakespeare's Works.
Prescott's Works.
Bayard Taylor's Works.
Hood's Works.
Lord Bacon's Works—fine edition.
Hallam's Works—10 vols.
At JAMES K. SIMON'S Book Rooms,
No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, second story.
N. B.—A liberal discount made on all purchases. 12-15-10t

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HENRY ATKINSON,
No. 620 CHESNUT STREET,
(BELOW SEVENTH,)
Has the Best Assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
In the City, for Christmas Presents, such as
SCARFS, NECK-TIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SUSPENDERS, &c. 12-16-6t

FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD-MAKER. 1-6

COLONEL M. EINSTEIN,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 7 FARQUHAR BUILDING,
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BUYING AND SELLING STOCKS ON COMMISSION.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
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Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and Interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-3m

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ON COMMISSION,
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SMITH & RANDOLPH,
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Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mbl

CLARKSON & CO.,
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Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
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OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
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NEW UNITED STATES 5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of $50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.
The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
11 16 No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

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NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
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JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
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JAY COOKE & CO.,
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$50,000. $50,000.
STATE OF DELAWARE
SIX PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS
The undersigned are now prepared to furnish the above Bonds in lots to suit purchasers. Each Bond is of denomination of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
The Coupons payable on the first days of January and July, at Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia. The Bonds are dated January 1, 1865, and are free of State tax.
The whole amount authorized is one million dollars, of which a large portion has been already disposed of. The State of Delaware being free from debt, with the exception of this loan, makes the investment one of the safest and most desirable securities now obtainable.
ADDRESS,
JOHN McLEAR & SON,
No. 117 MARKET St.,
12-16-6t WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

HENRY APPLE,
GAUGER AND COOPER,
No. 205 S. Water Street, below Walnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of work made of old and new stuff, always on hand or made to order.
Coal packed in hogsheads for shipping. All kinds of trimmings punctually attended to. 11-29

CHARLES E. CLARK'S
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
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EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
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HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
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COAL OIL,
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can be supplied at lowest cash prices with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
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DIVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.
A full assortment of samples on hand for purchasers to select from. Styles of over 150 different Certificates of Stock.
W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer,
11-16-6w S. W. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owners of premises hereinafter described, that writs of *scire facias* upon the following Claims for Paving, against said premises, will be issued after three months from this date, unless said claims are paid.
LEWIS C. CASSIDY, Attorney for Claimant,
No. 213 S. SIXTH Street.
City to use of E. Buckley vs. Andrew McNeely, owner, &c. C. P. June Term, 1861; No. 2. Lot and frame stable on northeast side of Abigail street, 20 feet southeast of Amber street, Nineteenth Ward, containing 18 feet front, and 80 feet deep to Amber street. Claim $10·80 for paving.
Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864; No. 3. Lot and three story brick dwelling on southwest side of Abigail street, and northwest side of Emma street, 19 feet front, 20 feet deep. Claim $43·20 for paving.
Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864; No. 4. Lot and three story brick dwelling on southeast side of Amber street and southwest side of Abigail street, 70 feet front, 20 feet deep. Claim $43·20, for paving.
Same vs. John T. Jones, owner, &c. C. P. September Term, 1861; No. 59. Lot of ground and brick building, situate on northwesterly corner of Girard avenue and Morton street, Eighteenth Ward, 18 feet on Girard avenue, 82 feet deep. Claim $95·16, for paving.
Same vs. same. D. C. September Term, 1861; No. 4. Lot and cellar walls northwest side of Girard avenue, beginning at 101 feet southwest from Norris street, Eighteenth Ward, thence northwest parallel with Morton street, 60 feet 9 inches to a point, thence east 42 feet 5¾ inches to a point, thence northeast 40 feet 7¾ inches to Norris street, thence southeast along Norris street 65 feet to Girard avenue, thence southwesterly along Girard avenue 161 feet to place of beginning. Claim $327·25 for paving. 10-22-m13t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office, S. W. corner WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday, 19th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Sixteenth street, northward from Wallace street, to North street, to be of brick, circular in form, with a diameter, inside, of 2 feet six inches. There will be an inlet of cast iron, at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and North streets, and one man hole: the entire length to be about 250 feet. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of seventy-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, in payment therefor. All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
12-12-mwsdt Chief Commissioner of Highways.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 511 CHESNUT Street,
10-4-3m] opposite State House.

AN ORDINANCE
To make an Appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, and Cleansing the City, to pay Deficiencies for the years 1862 and 1863.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of sixteen thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and two cents ($16,947 02) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Highways, etc., to pay deficiency bill for the years 1862 and 1863, as follows:—
Item 1. To Mather & O'Rourke, for rock excavation, at Harvey street culvert, one hundred dollars.
Item 2. To Patrick McEntee, for hauling stone, sixty-two dollars and forty-nine cents.
Item 3. To Edward Buckley, for repairing culvert on Girard avenue, above Ash street, in the Eighteenth Ward, six hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty cents.
Item 4. To J. T. Vodges & Co., for filling in dirt on Spruce street, between Forty-second and Forty third streets, ninety-six dollars.
Item 5. To J. M. Fisner, fortifications, one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.
Item 6. To George Graham, for paving intersections, Thirty second and Pennsylvania avenue, two hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty-two cents.
Item 7. To James Riley, for paving intersection of York and Beech streets, York and Richmond streets, etc., sixty-eight dollars and forty-seven cents.
Item 8. To Thomas Tulley, for labor, three dollars and fifty cents.
Item 9. To William Jarvis, for blacksmith work, four dollars and ninety-eight cents.
Item 10. To S. L. Smedley, for furnishing curb stakes, etc., one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and forty-six cents.
Item 11. To A. Young, for grade regulations, two hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty cents.
Item 12. To James Firth, for blacksmith work, etc., two hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifteen cents.
Item 13. To Robert Ward, for blacksmith work, etc., six dollars and twenty-five cents.
Item 14. To James F. Davis, for grade regulations, seventy-five dollars and forty-eight cents.
Item 15. To Scull & Rea, for wharfage, twenty three dollars and sixty-two cents.
Item 16. To M. Cummings, for blacksmith work, ninety-seven dollars and twenty-seven cents.
Item 17. To George Graham, for gravel, seventy-two dollars and seventy-five cents.
Item 18. To Nathan Davis, for gravel, ninety-four dollars.
Item 19. To Johnson & Miller, for hauling stone, seven dollars and fifty cents.
Item 20. To A. Johans, for picks, shovels, etc., twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.
Item 21. To William Farris, for blacksmith work, eleven dollars and seventy-two cents.
Item 22. To Thomas Tulley, for grade regulations, one hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-four cents.
Item 23. To Nathan Davis, for gravel, one hundred and five dollars and seventy-five cents.
Item 24. To Beggs & Son, for blacksmith work, twenty-five dollars and sixty-two cents.
Item 25. To J. Feggs, for blacksmith work, ninety-six dollars and forty-seven cents.
Item 26. To Abner Jones, for gravel, one hundred dollars.
Item 27. To D. McNichol, for repaving intersection of Germantown road and Diamond street, and other streets, eighty-six dollars and twenty-one cents.
Item 28. To D. Hickey, for smith work, fifty-six dollars and twenty-six cents.
Item 29. To Nathan Davis, for gravel, five dollars and twenty-five cents.
Item 30. To Thomas Dalley, for grade regulations, one hundred and fourteen dollars and seven cents.
Item 31. To Wells & Chew, for bricks, sixteen dollars.
Item 32. To William Scattergood, for hauling stone, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.
Item 33. To J. Nowlan, for rammers and wheelbarrows, one hundred and forty-two dollars.
Item 34. To Johnson & Miller, repaving intersections of Memphis and Tucker, and Memphis and Cumberland streets, nineteen dollars and three cents.
Item 35. To D. McNichol, repaving on east side of Broad street, south of Girard avenue, twenty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents.
Item 36. To D. McNichol, for hauling paving stone, twelve dollars and fifty cents.
Item 37. To George Graham, for gravel, twelve dollars.
Item 38. To William McGlensey, for hauling paving stone, &c., ninety-two dollars and ninety-two cents.
Item 39. To John Nugent, for smith work, twenty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents.
Item 40. To M. Cunningham, for repaving intersections, two hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-three cents.
Item 41. To M. Cunningham, for repaving north side of Race street, between Front and Second streets, fifteen dollars and forty-one cents.
Item 42. To Edward Buckley, for furnishing and setting curbstone for market place on Girard avenue, three hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty cents.
Item 43. To Edward Buckley, for furnishing and setting curb along the bridge abutment at Aramingo canal, one hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty cents.
Item 44. To Edward Buckley, for flagstone on Abigail street, between Amber street and Trenton avenue, thirty-five dollars and ten cents.
Item 45. To H. & J. Dehan, for tramway stone laid in Monterey street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth streets, paving intersections, &c., two hundred and forty-eight dollars.
Item 46. To Joseph Collins, for flagstone, fifteen dollars and fifty cents.
Item 47. To Jesse Johnson, for flagstone, fifty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents.
Item 48. To William Adams, for gutter stone on Green lane and Baker street, thirty-three dollars.
Item 49. To Comber & Co., for crossing stone, three hundred and twenty-six dollars and four cents.
Item 50. To Comber & Co., for crossing and gutter stone, six hundred and ninety-one dollars and seventy-six cents.
Item 51. To Joshua Comly, for stone furnished, three hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.
Item 52. To Michael Wartman, for thirty cartloads of stone, fifteen dollars.
Item 53. To Jesse Dyer, for smith work, seven dollars and twenty-six cents.
Item 54. To Jacob F. Derr, for smith work, seventeen dollars and fifty-five cents.
Item 55. To executors of Daniel McKinney, deceased, for flagstone and setting the same on Duy's lane, thirty-two dollars and seventy-five cents.
Item 56. To Leech & Riveley, for smith work, six dollars and eighty-seven cents.
Item 57. To P. Litzenberg, for bricks, handles, and shovels, thirty dollars.
Item 58. To G. Boon, for smith work, one dollar and forty cents.
Item 59. To executors of D. McKinney, deceased, for flagstone, sixty-five dollars and fifty cents.
Item 60. To Christopher Riley, for smith work, one dollar and fifty-seven cents.
Item 61. To Robert Pattison & Son, for spikes and nails, two dollars and fifty-six cents.
Item 62. To William Gill, for smith work, sixty-two dollars and twenty one cents.
Item 63. To Charles Jones, for smith work, two dollars and ten cents.
Item 64. To William Beckins, for one keg of spikes, six dollars.
Item 65. To Jesse Dyer, for smith work, twelve dollars and fifty-two cents.
Item 66. To Joseph Ladley, for stone and hauling the same on Duy's lane, fifty one dollars and seventy-five cents.
Item 67. To Executors of Daniel McKinney, deceased, for flagstone furnished on Green lane, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.
Item 68. To John M. Fisher, for hardware, eleven dollars and eleven cents.
Item 69. To Hugh Mathers, for smith work, thirty-five dollars and sixty two cents.
Item 70. To John Gilfeather, for stone, etc., one hundred and forty one dollars and ninety-six cents.
Item 71. To Executors of Daniel McKinney, deceased, for flagstone in Duy's lane, Germantown, forty eight dollars and eighty-seven cents.
Item 72. To Executors of Daniel McKinney, deceased, for flagstone on Green and Johnson streets, Germantown, forty-two dollars and seventy-five cents.
Item 73. To Enoch Gray, for lumber, twenty-four dollars and twenty-six cents.
Item 74. To Charles Tilyer, for spikes, shovels, and hoes, thirty-two dollars and ninety cents.
Item 75. To Charles Wilt, for smith-work, four dollars and eighty cents.
Item 76. To Jonathan White, for smith work, twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents.
Item 77. To George W. Leech, for smith-work, twenty-six dollars and twenty five cents.
Item 78. To P. Litzenberg, for picks, shovels, etc., forty-two dollars and sixty-one cents.
Item 79. To Thomas Gassner, for smith work, eleven dollars and ten cents.
Item 80. To Executors of Daniel McKinney, deceased, for flagstone delivered on Green street and Walnut lane, Twenty-second Ward, twenty-two dollars and fifty cents.
Item 81. To Executors of Daniel McKinney, deceased, for covering stone delivered in Oak lane, in Twenty-second Ward, thirty-five dollars and eighty-four cents.
Item 82. To Edward Buckley, for grading on the bridge abutment, on Girard avenue, from Ash to Morris streets, one hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty cents.
Item 83. To Peter Smith & Co., for grading Lehigh avenue and other streets, one hundred and sixteen dollars.
Item 84. To Hays & Ellis, for lumber, etc., twenty-six dollars and ninety-one cents.
Item 85. To J. & E. Thomas, for lumber, etc., eighty-six dollars and thirty-one cents.
Item 86. To Jacob Fox, for painting Powder Mill road bridge, Fowland bridge, and Front street bridge, ninety-three dollars and sixty-two cents.
Item 87. To K. Dollard, for labor on Falls bridge, thirty-three dollars and seventy five cents.
Item 88. To George Sickler, for lime furnished bridge on Summit street, thirty-three dollars and sixty cents.
Item 89. To James Carman, for mason work on bridge at Logan street, five dollars.
Item 90. To Vierlen Dollard, for labor on Falls bridge, thirty-three dollars and seventy-five cents.
Item 91. To James R. Goins & Co., for lumber, etc., sixty-nine dollars and seven cents.
Item 92. To P. Litzenberg, for spikes, twelve dollars and fifty cents.
Item 93. To R. C. Kemble, for stoves, oil, etc., twenty-one dollars and seventeen cents.
Item 94. To W. C. Macklin, for spikes, nails, etc., fifty-five dollars and fifty cents.
Item 95. To James Wagenseller, for coal oil used on Girard avenue bridge, twelve dollars and seventy six cents.
Item 96. To Joseph P. Wightman, for repairing bridge and trunks on Milltown road, one hundred and sixty-one dollars and twenty five cents.
Item 97. To Lawrence Layer, for building bridge on Falls road, ninety-nine dollars.
Item 98. To Enoch Gray, for lumber, twenty-nine dollars and twenty two cents.
Item 99. To Ogden & Rhoads, for lumber, eighteen dollars and twenty cents.
Item 100. To Elias Rogers, for building Bridge walls, for bridge on Tioga street, and material for the same, two hundred and forty three dollars and fifty cents.
Item 101. To Burn & Thorn, for repairing Powder Mill Lane bridge, ten dollars and ninety-six cents.
Item 102. To George Emerick, for making trunk on Nicetown Lane, Nineteenth and Tioga streets, Log House Lane, Scott Lane, York street bridge, one hundred dollars and twenty-five cents.
Item 103. To Samuel Megargee, for lumber, sixty-three dollars and twelve cents.
Item 104. To John Sowder, for lumber, etc., one hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents.
Item 105. To James B. Miller, for gravel, twenty dollars.
Item 106. To James M. Hall, for spikes, five dollars.
Item 107. To Joseph P. Wightman, for building bridge on Rising Sun Lane, one hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-one cents.
Item 108. To K. Dollard, for labor on Falls Bridge, thirty-three dollars and seventy-five cents.
Item 109. To Bendy & Brenner, for hardware, seventy-five dollars and thirty-two cents.
Item 110. To John Coffee, for watching bridge at Delaware avenue, ninety-one dollars and fifty cents.
Item 111. To Frederick Coutarrier, for coal and other articles, sixteen dollars and thirteen cents.
Item 112. To Collins & Robb, for lumber, one hundred and four dollars and eighteen cents.
Item 113. To W. R. Schofield, for fencing Haydock street along the line of Cohocksink creek, forty-seven dollars and thirty-one cents.
Item 114. To Hayes & Ellis, for lumber, one hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty five cents.
Item 115. To Benjamin Supplee, for stone furnished for bridge on Kershaw avenue nine dollars.
Item 116. To Samuel Bell, for cleaning and repairing sundry inlets, one hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-two cents.
Item 117. To William Grundlock, for rebuilding inlets and branch culverts, two hundred and forty-three dollars and ninety cents.
Item 118. To William Grundlock, for repairing severa culverts, etc., two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents.
Item 119. To Edward Buckley, for repairing culvert at Girard avenue and Aramingo canal, one hundred and eighteen dollars and ten cents.
Item 120. To Jonathan Thomas, for repairing culvert at corner of Third and Callowhill streets, thirty dollars and fifty cents.
Item 121. To Samuel Bell, for repairing sundry culvert, eighty-six dollars and fifty-four cents.
Item 122. To Lester Comly, for repairing culvert on Meeting House road, forty one dollars and seventy nine cents.
Item 123. To Samuel Bell, for repairing break in sundry culverts, etc., one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents.
Item 124. To Samuel Bell, for repairing sundry culverts etc., one hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty two cents.
Item 125. To William Grundleck, for repairing sundry culverts, two hundred and ten dollars and ninety seven cents.
Item 126. To Daniel Henen, for repairing culverts, Nineteenth and Moore streets, and Water below Arch street, sixty one dollars and thirty five cents.
Item 127. To Samuel H. Collins, for building culvert and furnishing material, on Armat street, Germantown, three hundred and one dollars and fifty cents.
Item 128. To N. Evans, for lumber, twelve dollars and sixty-seven cents.
Item 129. To Henry Mather, for rebuilding inlet at Thompson and Marshall streets, and at Sixth and Thompson streets, one hundred and thirteen dollars and [illegible] cents.
Item 130. To N. Evans, for lumber at sundry places, one hundred and forty-one dollars and fifteen cents.
Item 131. To John Rain, for hauling street dirt, two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents.
Item 132. To A. Boyd, for scrapers, etc., thirty dollars.
Item 133. To William Farris, for smith work, twelve dollars and thirty cents.
Item 134. To George W. Leech, for smith work, one dollar and twelve cents.
Item 135. To Peter Langharen, for smith work, twenty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.
Item 136. To Neasley & Rainey, for smith work, twenty four dollars and ninety-nine cents.
Item 137. To B. J. Matthews, for smith work, six dollars and fifty cents.
Item 138. To Delaware Market Company, for drain pipe, eighty eight dollars and twenty eight cents.
Item 139. To M. Snee, for painting corner signs, three dollars.
Item 140. To William W. Harding, for advertising, six dollars.
Item 141. To William M. Swain & Co., for advertising, seventeen dollars and thirteen cents.
Item 142. To William M. Swain & Co., for advertising, nine dollars and twenty five cents.
Item 143. To William M. Swain & Co., for advertising, four dollars and sixty-nine cents.
Item 144. To Fine & Lewis, for advertising, seven dollars and eighty cents.
Item 145. To Morton McMichael, for advertising, eight dollars.
Item 146. To Glasbrenner & Welsh, for advertising, twenty eight dollars and ninety three cents.
Item 147. To William W. Harding, for advertising, one dollar and sixty cents.
Item 148. Hoffman & Morwitz, for advertising, thirteen dollars and ninety five cents.
Item 149. To Martin & Randall, for stationery, two hundred and seventy six dollars and seventy-four cents.
Item 150. To William Gunnis, for work at City yard, thirty three dollars and seventy five cents.
Item 151. To William Gunnis, for work at City yard, thirty-three dollars and seventy five cents.
Item 152. To William Gunnis, for work at City yard, thirty-three dollars and fifty cents.
Item 153. To John Rain, for cleaning cess-pool, sixteen dollars and eighty-four cents.
Item 154. To Joseph Harrison, for rent of Superintendent's Office (City Railroad), seventy five dollars.
Item 155. To William Gunnis, for work at City yard, thirty-two dollars and fifty cents.
Item 156. To E. Mideck, for one ton of coal, eight dollars and twenty five cents.
Item 157. To Elizabeth Baker, for cleaning Hall, Frankford road and Master street, ten dollars and sixty seven cents.
Item 158. To Andrew McGlur, for Superintending City yard, nine dollars.
Item 159. To P. F. Hilly, for carriage hire, one hundred and thirteen dollars.
Item 160. To D. B. Kershaw & Co., for ice, forty-seven dollars and ten cents.
Item 161. To James Duff, for carriage hire, seventy-five dollars.
Item 162. To Thomas S. Stone, for locks and keys, sixteen dollars and three cents.
Item 163. To Patrick Mullen, for carriage hire, six dollars.
Item 164. To George Graham, for curbstone at railroad Twenty-third and Pennsylvania avenue, twenty-eight dollars.
Item 165. To P. F. Hilly, for carriage hire, thirty dollars.
Item 166. To John K. Furman, for paving footway around pump, three dollars and eighty seven cents.
Item 167. To James F. Hall, for smith work, five dollars and forty four cents.
Item 168. To W. A. Hilger, for carriage hire, one hundred and eighty eight dollars.
Item 169. To George Graham, for grading on Pennsylvania avenue, west of Thirty-second street, twenty-seven dollars and twenty two cents.
Item 170. To John P. Wood, for smith work, two dollars and sixty-four cents.
Item 171. To Jesse Johnson, for flagstone at Davis' Landing and Swanson street, fifty-six dollars and twenty cents.
Item 172. To Patrick Clark, for paving intersection of Cedar and Aramingo streets, and other places, three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-three cents.
Item 173. To James Riley, for paving intersection of Huntingdon and Richmond streets, and other places, seventy two dollars and ninety cents.
Item 174. To Sylvester Keyser, for spikes, etc., fifty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents.
Item 175. To James Morrow, for hauling stone, forty-five dollars.
Item 176. To Samuel Megargee, for lumber, forty four dollars and seventy cents.
Item 177. To Andrew Johan, for hardware, twelve dollars and sixty two cents.
Item 178. To I. P. Morris, Towne & Co., for machinery used at Bridesburg Bridge, fourteen dollars and four cents.
Item 179. To Smith & Gordon, for grading intersection of Memphis and Somerset streets, twenty-eight dollars and eighty-nine cents.
Item 180. To James Murphy, for paving intersection of Lithgow street and Girard avenue, and Canal street, forty three dollars and twenty cents.
Item 181. To H. McNally, for hauling paving stone, seventy dollars and fifty cents.
Item 182. To Charles Carnell, for repairing Lombard street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, three hundred and ten dollars and seven cents.
Item 183. To William Finletter, for repairing Jefferson street, between Sixth and Marshall streets, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.
Item 184. To Comber & Co., for crossing, turnway, and gutter stone, six hundred and seventy-one dollars and nine cents.
Item 185. To Edward Thomas, for laboring work, six dollars and twenty-five cents.
Item 186. To Lane Schofield, for repairing inlet at Fifteenth and Filbert streets, fifty-four dollars and ninety-five cents.
Item 187. To Schofield and O'Neil, for cleaning inlets, seventy three dollars and nineteen cents.
Item 188. To Schofield and O'Neil, for cleaning inlets, sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.
Item 189. To Lane Schofield, for street cleaning, forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents.
Item 190. To Schofield and Neil, for cleaning inlets, seventy-five dollars and twenty-five cents.
Item 191. To James Hogan, for stationery furnished Highway Department, ninety-four dollars and seventeen cents.
Item 192. To John A. Brown, for stalls on Minster avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, twenty six dollars and sixty cents.
Item 193. To James McCloskey & Son, for gutter and crossing stone, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty six cents.
Item 194. To Henry Fow, four months' work Frankford Road Yard, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.
Item 195. To James Galbraith, street cleaning, one hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-five cents.
Item 196. To William Finletter, repairing Mifflin street, between Master and Jefferson streets, four hundred and sixty dollars and two cents.
Item 197. To Lane Schofield, street cleaning, seven dollars.
Item 198. To J. T. Vogdes & Co., building culvert, Girard avenue and Forty-first street, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-two cents.
Item 199. To John Quinn, pay-roll Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards for December, 1863, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.
Item 200. To James W. Firth, tools, &c., twelve dollars.
Item 201. To Smith & Ackley, lumber, one hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-one cents.
Item 202. William E. Harker, amount overpaid culvert license, ten dollars.
And warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways, in accordance with existing ordinances.
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this fourteenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).
ALEXANDER HENRY,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.
In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"
Is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—
That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.
The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.
Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.
Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, December 1, 1864, entitled
"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the year 1864, and previous years."
And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 12 2 4w

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES!
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES!
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES!
HOCK WINE, from California Vineyards, equal to the famous Rhine.
PORT WINE, from California Vineyards, now used and prescribed by our leading physicians.
ANGELICA WINE, from California Vineyards, a highly popular brand.
MUSCATEL WINE, from California Vineyards, acceptable to children and the aged.
SHERRY WINE, from California Vineyards, of peculiar value to females in delicate health.
GRAPE BRANDY, from California Vineyards, used by invalids with the most beneficial results.
CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY, No. 42 (forty two) FIFTH Street, above Chesnut. 11-28-m

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

A SKATING GLEE.

BY CALEB DUNN.

I.

Fleet as the shadows glide
Over the ice we fly;
Swift as the swallows ride
Under the starry sky.
Every heart beats high;
Ecstasy rules the hour;
Thousands of forms sweep by,
Showing their graceful power;
Curling, whirling,
Gliding sliding,
Over the ice they sail.

II.

Bluest of skies above,
Smoothest of ice below,
Bound to the steel we love,
River and on we go.
Over the gleaming floor,
Over the frozen tide,
Skimming the peopled shore,
Merrily now we glide.
Curling, whirling,
Gliding, sliding,
Over the ice we sail.

III.

Shouting our words of glee,
Singing our songs of mirth,
Happier souls than we
Never were found on earth.
On, like a petrel's flight,
On, like the swiftest gale,
On, like the flying light,
Over the ice we sail.
Curling, whirling,
Gliding, sliding,
Over the ice we sail.

HERRINGS.

Mr. John M Mitchell, whose book on "the Herring" is noticed at length in a recent number of the Westminster *Review*, gives a very interesting account of the appearance and habits of herring shoals as seen on the coasts of Scotland and Norway. The large masses of the whales rising and blowing and throwing up great quantities of the herring into the air, sparkling and glittering in the clear winter day; the constant movements of the birds with shrill notes actively engaged in seizing their easily obtained food, vieing with man in their attacks upon the countless myriads of herring; and the appearance of numbers of fishing boats and vessels, with the sound of the voices of an active body of fishermen—the ocean on the one side, and the dark and lofty rocks on the other, is one of the most extraordinary and interesting sights that can be contemplated. The fishermen watch for these indications of the presence of herring shoals by the appearance of a whale, the examination of the stomach of a cod or ling, of a gannet or other sea-bird, often reveals their whereabouts. Sometimes the herring are observed to be near the surface of the water "making a ripple," with no sign of the presence of whales or ravenous birds; sometimes they become *quasi* flying-fish, rising out of the water into a vast mass of many yards in extent, sparkling and flashing, and lifting several feet above the surface. These are signs of danger and alarm, when the herring are pursued by the dog-fish.

The notion for a long time prevailed that the herring spent the winter within the Arctic circle and that they went thither in immense armies at the close of summer to recruit themselves after the fatigue of spawning. Setting aside the impossibility of a fish the size of the herring making two such journeys in the course of the year, there are positive proofs against this theory which were published years ago, although the 1st edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* contains this same old story. The reproduction of the herring is a very interesting subject, and one that has long been studied. It seems now evident that they spawn at two seasons of the year in the spring and in the autumn. In the British waters February and March are the great months for the spring spawning, and August and September for the autumn spawning. It is not likely that the same fish spawns twice in the year, but that the spring and autumn spawnings are entirely distinct.

The ordinary methods for taking herring are by fleet or drift nets and by the seine-net. The Dutch fleet-net is made either of hempen twine or cotton, and is fifty yards in length, and each net has from twelve to fifty nets on board. The law requires that the meshes shall not be less than one inch square, that the smaller fish that are unfit for the market may slip through. When cast out to be used all the nets are united at the ends, and between each net is fastened a buoy to a rope of four to eight fathoms in depth, the buoy having the only distinctive mark by which fishermen can know their own nets, in case of storm or entanglement. This fleet net may be used in two different ways—it may be allowed to move along with the wind and tide when it is turned adrift, or it is secured by means of ropes and anchors, and held in its proper position in cases where the water is not too deep.

The seine-net of the Scotch fishermen resembles that in use here. One rope is held on shore, while the net is taken out by a boat which rows round in a semicircle determined by the rise of the net and length of the drag-rope; the boat, after paying out the net in its course, now comes ashore with the second drag-rope; the two crews pulling in both ropes gradually approach each other until the net becomes a bag containing the fish inclosed in the space it has surrounded. Sometimes two boats are used, one describing a semicircle about the other. In Ireland, the poor people, for want of other means, sew their blankets and sheets together often to the number of six, for the purpose of forming a substitute for a net, each person getting a share of herrings in proportion, the people having nothing to cover them when their bed-clothes are used in this way. Herrings, as everybody knows, are eaten fresh and cured. Of their excellence few Englishmen require to be reminded, and there is no little commendation for the honor of originating the happy mass of salting and smoking herring. Of "cured" herrings there are the common salted or white herring, red or smoked bloaters, and kippered herring. The processes for producing the different varieties are quite similar. First, they are salted for a longer or shorter period, and then smoked; kippered herrings are partially treated with a briny pickle, then opened and slightly smoked, and in this way," says Mr. Mitchell, "to be evidently alive to the excellences of a kippered herring, "afford a very pleasant change of diet."

The consumption of herring, especially among the poorer classes of London, is very great. Mr. Mayhew, in his "London Labor and London Poor," estimates that 845,000,000 herring, weighing 21,000,000 pounds, are annually sold in the streets of the metropolis. This includes the "wet" fish, while of the "dry" at £100,000, the price of London spend annually nearly five millions of dollars for the purchase of herring alone. In 1855, which is the latest date we have at hand, there were caught on the coasts of England and Scotland 897,642 barrels of herring. In 1840, a most productive year known, there were caught 1,161,979 barrels, which, allowing 800 herring to a barrel, gives a total of 921,579,200.

With this enormous consumption, it would seem that the laws enacted for the protection of the fish were absolutely necessary to prevent their extinction. But a Royal Commission, recently engaged in investigating the subject, expresses the opinion that these numbers are so insignificant when compared with the shoals destroyed by other agencies than man, that any laws or regulations for their protection can have but little effect to increase their numbers. Consider the destruction of large herring by cod and ling alone. It is a very common thing to find a cod-fish with six or seven large herrings in his stomach; but if we allow him only two herrings per diem for seven months in the year, then his allowance during that time will be 420 herring, and 150 codfish will be equal to one fisherman in destructive power.

At least 2,400,000 codfish were caught in 1861 and if fifty codfish equal one fisherman, 2,400,000 equal 48,000 fishermen. So if the cod caught on the Scotch coast had been left in the sea, they would have caught more herring than all the fishermen in Scotland, and as they can certainly not a tithe part of those left behind, we may fairly estimate the destruction of herring, by this fish alone, as at least ten times as great as that effected by all the fishermen put together. It is also estimated that the gannets or Solan geese on the Island of St. Kilda destroy a hundred and fourteen million of herring in a single summer—besides the ravages of their other enemies in the air and in the water. In the absence of such destruction, the efforts of man are slight and weak in comparison.—*Ex. Paper.*

THE SPONGE BUSINESS.—The sponge business has become a prominent department of industry in the Bahama Islands. It is almost entirely the growth of the last twenty years, and nets annually about $20,000. The sponge is fished and raised from the sandy bottom of the ocean, at the depth of twenty, forty, or sixty feet. It belongs to a very low order of animal life, organization readily being detected. When first taken from the water it is black, and becomes exceedingly offensive from decomposition. It is so poisonous in this condition that it almost blisters the flesh where it happens to touch. The first process is to bury it in the sand, where it remains for two or three weeks, in which time the gelatinous animal matter is absorbed and destroyed by the insects that live in the sand. After being cleansed, it is compressed and packed in bales like cotton. The sponge has been applied to a variety of new purposes, and within the past few years has quadrupled in value.

Antiquity of Saddles and Harness.

The manufacture of saddles is of ancient origin, antedating that of harness by very many years. Its origin is not well known. Its invention is attributed to the Salii, a people among the ancient Franks, and hence the Latin *sella*, saddle. It is quite certain that the ancient Romans were unacquainted with the use of either saddle or stirrups, for Galen observes, in several places, that the Roman cavalry, in his time, were subject to several diseases of the hips and legs, for want of having their feet sustained on horseback; and long before him, Hippocrates had noted that the Scythians, who were much on horseback, were frequently troubled with deduxions in their legs, because of their legs hanging down. The first time we hear of saddles among the Romans was in the year 340, when Constantius, endeavoring to deprive his brother Constantine of the empire, made head against his army, and entering the squadron where he himself was, threw him off his *saddle*, as we are informed by the historian Romanus. Succeeding emperors made many regulations concerning horses, occasionally taking notice of saddles. In the Theodosian code there is a rescript, given by the emperors Valentinian, Theodosius, and Arcadius, which prescribes the exact weight of a *saddle*, containing it to sixty pounds, including the bridle.

The first horsemen of whom we have any account being unacquainted with the art of governing horses by bridles, managed them only with a rope or switch, and the accent of the voice. This was the practice of the Numidians, Gatulians, Libyans, and Massilians. The Roman youth also learned the art of fighting without bridles, which was an exercise or lesson in the *campus*, and hence it is that on the Trajan column soldiers are represented riding at full speed, without any bridles on. In Staffordshire, England some eighty years ago, they had a bridle for correcting *scolding women*. It was put in the mouth, and took particular hold of the tongue which it effectually kept from stirring, and thus harnessed, the offender was led through the streets. A writer of that day advocated a more universal use of the article.

In London, at a very early day, the several professions and trades exercised in that city were incorporated into distinct fraternities, governed by their particular laws. Among them we notice saddlers as being incorporated by Edward I prior to 1307. In our own country, Pennsylvania, we believe, was the first State that engaged to any extent in this highly important and extensive branch of industry. The first mention is made of saddlers in the Provinces in 1697. In 1704 the saddlers and shoemakers, and others engaged in the working of leather, petitioned for a law to prohibit its exportation, which was passed the following year, and thus the difficulties under which they had labored by reason of a scarcity of the proper kind of stock, were obviated. Soon after this, the manufacture of harness and saddles took its rank among the many other useful branches then in their incipiency. The tanner and the harness maker in that day did not usually tarry long behind the first occupants of a new town. They were a necessity to every village, and leather and harness, in those days when packhorses and cumbersome four horse wains were the medium of transport, rendered leather a greater dependence than perhaps in this our time.

The cheapness of hides, which were three halfpence per pound, and of bark furnished in the process of clearing the land, the abundance of suitable streams for carrying it on, and the demand for leather created by a rapidly augmenting population, rendered the business profitable; and although the leather, from want of capital, was seldom kept as long in the vats as in England, it was sufficient to meet the requirements of the farmer, the teamster, saddler, and shoemaker, and such wares were soon found in all the larger towns where coarse shoes for the laborer, and saddlery and harness for the neighborhood, could be procured.

In no branch of trade has there probably been greater improvements than in this, and one can readily perceive that the harness of to-day is a widely different article from that of thirty years ago.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

FURNITURE.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Parlor Suits,
Bed-room and Chamber Suits,
Dining-Room Suits,
Kitchen Furniture,
Library and Office Furniture,
Household Furniture,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.

GOULD & CO.'S,
Union Furniture Depots,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET, and
12-18wtmtl N. E. Cor SECOND and RACE STS.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE "GREAT FAMILY ECONOMIZER."

IT IS THE
BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE WRINGER
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
IT IS THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE MADE.
It is the only Wringer with the
PATENT COG WHEEL REGULATOR

For turning both rolls together, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft, as all Wringers without

COG WHEELS

Will do, no matter how strongly it may be asserted to the contrary.

It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog Wheels give it a power which renders it a most EXCELLENT WASHER, as testified to by thousands who have it in use. It saves time, labor, clothes, and money. It will pay for itself in the SAVING OF CLOTHING ALONE *every* six months.

EIGHT SIZES.—The usual Family Sizes are No. 1, No. 1½, and No. 2. These have

COG WHEELS,

And are warranted in every particular.

Nos. 2½ and 3 are not warranted or recommended, having as small rolls that Cogs cannot be used, although they are of the same size and price as those sold by other makers.

E. L. BURNHAM,
No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia.
11-26-mwslm Manufacturers' Agent for East Penna.

TO THE PUBLIC.
DETECTION OF COUNTERFEITERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, October 29, 1864.

Congress, by an act passed at its last session, placed a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be employed in the prosecution of inquiries touching the offence of counterfeiting, and of persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, fractional currency, and other securities of the United States. This fund is devoted to the payment of rewards to detectives and others through whose instrumentality offenders are brought to justice; and its administration, and the conduct of the measures referred to are placed, by order of the Secretary, under the immediate supervision of the undersigned to whom all communications relating thereto, or to the offenses indicated, should be addressed. Liberal rewards have already been paid to several parties who have aided in the apprehension of counterfeiters.

It is hoped that the stimulus thus offered, added to the interest which all good citizens must feel in the suppression of crimes tending to impair the credit of the national securities, and thus embarrass all business operations, will induce the earnest co-operation of all capable of affording any aid in the efforts being made by the Department for the attainment of that desirableend. It is especially urged that all persons having a knowledge of facts important to be known by the Department, concerning such offenses, will communicate them fully and promptly to the undersigned.

Publishers of newspapers throughout the country will render essential service to the Government and the public by giving completeness publication to this card.

EDWARD JORDAN,
11-16-w3m Solicitor of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem six per cent. bonds, by payment in lawful money, or by exchange for six per cent. bonds as authorized by law, the Three Years Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under Act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes ten months after date of this notice, and three months from the date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
12-14-10t Secretary of the Treasury.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.

Horses, suitable for Cavalry or Artillery service, will be purchased at Giesboro depot, in open market, till December 31, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $190 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in Charge First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.
12 1 3t4

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the shipments of the service require it, the articles or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price.

Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.

D. B. BUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.
11 1

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
December, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until meridian, January 10, 1865, for the iron described in the following classes. Each bid must be made for an entire class, and the price to be a round sum for the class delivered at the respective Navy Yards. No payment will be made until the whole is delivered; delivery to commence in twelve days after notification of acceptance of bid, to proceed continuously, and the whole to be delivered in two months thereafter.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the right being reserved of rejecting the lowest bid if it be deemed exorbitant.

The usual guarantees will be required, and the contract will be dated the day the notice of acceptance is given.

Printed schedules and instructions can be obtained by application to the Bureau.

Proposals must be directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and endorsed "Proposals for Iron," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:—

WASHINGTON.
Class No. 1.

50 plates Boiler Iron, 7-16, 40 by 96 inches.
30 do do 3-8, 40 by 96 do
12 do do 1-2, 48 by 96 do
12 do do 1-2, 48 by 96 do
48 do do 3-8, 30 by 110 do
19 do do 3-8, 30 by 120 do
16 do do 5-16, 40 by 96 do
16 do do 7-16, 35 by 109 do
16 do do 3-8, 39 by 103 do
16 do do 7-16, 35 by 109 do
24 do do 5-16, 45 by 94 do
12 do do 3-8, 31 by 40 do
48 do do 3-8, 24 by 43 do
12 do do 5-16, 61 by 96 do
12 do do 7-16, 43 by 42 do
12 do do 5-16, 42 by 78 do
12 do do 5-16, 42 by 136 do
24 do do 5-16, 42 by 136 do
18 do do 5-16, 48 by 94 do
18 do do 5-16, 48 by 94 do
12 do do 3-8, 50 by 108 do
24 do do 7-16, 50 by 108 do
30 do do 3-8, 50 by 120 do
12 do do 5-16, 36 by 120 do

The above to be of the best American flange iron.

WASHINGTON.
Class No. 2.

10,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ½ inch.
10,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ⅝ inch.
2,000 pounds best American square bar iron, ¾ inch.
20,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2 by ½ inch.
5,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2 by ⅝ inch.
14,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 2 by ¾ inch.
1,000 pounds best American flat bar iron, 11 by ½ inch.
20,000 pounds best American round bar iron, ⅝ inch.
10,000 pounds best American round bar iron, ¾ inch.

In lengths as may be required.

WASHINGTON.
Class No. 3.

60,000 pounds best American T iron, 2½ by 1¾ inches, 16 inches, in feet long.

WASHINGTON.
Class No. 4.

1000 pounds Iron rivets, 1¼ by 11 ½ inch diameter.
4000 do do 1¼ by 11-16 do
4000 do do 1¼ by 11-16 do
1000 do do 2 by 11-16 do

CHARLESTOWN.
Class No. 1.

24,000 pounds best American boiler plates iron, from 5-16 to ⅞ inch thick, in such dimensions as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN.
Class No. 2.

54,000 pounds best American round iron from 1 inch to 1¼ inch diameter, in lengths as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN.
Class No. 3.

20,000 pounds best American T iron 3½ by 4 inches, the 3½ inch part to be ½ inch thick, and the 4 inch part ⅜ inch thick. The lengths as may be required.

CHARLESTOWN.
Class No. 4.

72,000 pounds Boiler Rivets 1¼ inches long and ½ inch diameter. 12 12-mM

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, south of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north and east of longitude 113 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado south of 40 degrees north.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland and to any other post or posts on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and west of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,440,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No mileage or per diem will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal in the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	90,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty of each surety of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation, for Route No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be, and none will be entered and noticed unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union and other depots that may be established, at which they may be commissioned with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

H. C. HODGES,
11-10-30t Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH Street,
BALTIMORE, MD., December 9, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, December 22, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF GOOD FAT BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days, to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all falling short of (1050) one thousand and fifty pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Calves under two years old to be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals, will not be considered.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum quantity above named. The expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible sureties, as follows:

We ——— of the county of ———, State of ———, do hereby guarantee that ——— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposal dated ——— 1864, if the bid or bids of ——— be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be annexed to the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery if funds are on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Bidders will please state their price of per cwt. made in currency, and also prices if made in Certificates of Indebtedness.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
12-10-10t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, District of Philadelphia, No. 711 MARKET Street, December 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, December 26, 1864, for furnishing the United States with forage, viz.:—Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw, for the use of animals in the public service at this post or district, including Chester, Fort Mifflin, Chestnut Hill, Newtown, Haddington, Beverly, N. J., White Hall, near Bristol, Pa., Spring Mill, and any other locality within this command that may be directed, for the period of six months, from January 1, 1865. All grain to be of the best quality, 32 pounds to the bushel of Oats, and 56 pounds to the bushel of Corn. Hay of best quality timothy. Straw of good quality. Rye or Wheat, as may be ordered. All to be inspected and approved as delivered.

Proposals will state price per 100 pounds for hay and straw, and per bushel for grain, delivered at place of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
12-16-12t Captain and A. Q. M.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by DR. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in this city can be seen at his office, No. 919 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-6f

F. BROWN'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,

An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint

DYSPEPSIA.

In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FREDERICK BROWN,
Druggist and Chemist,
N. E. Cor. FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
Philadelphia,
11-1m And for sale by Druggists generally.

PERSONAL.

DR. CHARLES HUBERT'S

Purely imported FRENCH FEMALE LIQUID and PILLS, warranted in all cases. Mrs. CHARLES HUBERT, Obstetrical Physician. Entrance and offices private for Ladies. Apply at the BOTANIC DRUG STORE,

No. 1019 COATES STREET,
11-25-1m West of Tenth.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN CURE EVER USED.

Yes, a positive cure for

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.

Contains no mineral, no balsam, no Mercury.

Only a pill to be taken to effect a cure.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.

NO EXPOSURE, NO HINDRANCE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.

Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been purged with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, a once try the

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

Sent by mail to a plain envelope.

Price, nine postages, $2. Females, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS,

SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.

SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES

Is offered to the public as a positive cure.

SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES—the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE, is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison, so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take them of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that of which you may repent in after years.

DO NOT DESPAIR!

Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury.

FEMALES! FEMALES!

In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES are most happily adapted. In Green Sickness, Nervousness, Leucorrhœa, or bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and total complaints incident to the sex.

Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.

The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.

From the Baltimore "Sun":—

WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES.—

"POST HOSPITAL, FORT MARSHALL,
"Baltimore, Md., February 20, 1864.

"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used 'The Samaritan Remedies' in my practice for the last six (6) most customary forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and properly, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the highest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, recommend them strongly.

"ALFRED C. ROWERS,
"Assistant Surgeon 5th New York Vols."

Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.

Sold by

S. C. UPHAM,
No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street.
DESMOND & CO.,
No. 915 RACE Street.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to charm the lovelight skies;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high born blood to vie;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to find and gain the clue—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all these.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally and at the Doctor's Office, No. 516 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. 9-5

SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
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THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c.

Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2.

It is also certain to restore loss and power to those who are debilitated by excess of any other cause, and will restore all to full vigor of youth, when the pills are used without the injection. In these cases, one Pill three times a day.

(Sent by mail.)

C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
Box 2058 Post Office.
DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 232 N. SECOND Street.

Be sure and ask for

SAMARITAN'S CURE.
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SYRUP DE RICORD, SYRUP DE RICORD,
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SYRUP DE RICORD, SYRUP DE RICORD,

A certain cure for all forms of Venereal Diseases. Used in the European Hospitals, and the army everywhere throughout Europe and America.

This preparation has no equal as an eradicator of this form of disease, and strengthens the constitution generally. It is suitable for all ages. Spots, Pimples, Tetters, or any eruptions, no matter from what cause or how long standing.

Price $1 per bottle.

C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
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No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
Sent to any address. 12 19 3t

CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

No. 119 MARKET Street,

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

C. W. WRIGHT. F. B. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishments full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Occidental, Essex Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Rock Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
Jal1-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburns, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 75, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 120 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8 3m

DR. W. B. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES

CHEROKEE REMEDY,

the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of Urine, Intoxication of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fever Alms (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

CHEROKEE INJECTION

is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in connection with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fever Alms or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and deodorizing; removing all scalding heat, chordee, and pain, instead of the burning and almost uncontrollable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack Injections.

CHEROKEE CURE.—An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa (Seminal Weakness), Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by Self-pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Fruitions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful consequences caused by departing from the path of nature.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

This medicine has been used by one of the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One to-day will cure General Debility.

A few doses cure Hysterics in Females.

One bottle cures palpitation of the Heart.

A few doses restore the organs of generation.

From one to three bottles restore the manliness and full vigor of youth.

A few doses restore the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.

A few doses cure the low spirited.

One bottle restores monthly periods.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and womanly health the poor debilitated, worn-down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the unfortunate will find a sure way of de

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1864.

REBEL BARBARITIES.

Deeds of the Chivalry—Seventeen Months in the Sunny South—A Tale of Horror.

We yesterday commenced the narrative of Lieutenant Potter, of this city (son of the late Thomas Potter, broker), who is among the exchanged prisoners just returned to their homes. The statement of Lieutenant Potter from the point where it abruptly terminated yesterday is as follows:—

By a system of manoeuvring, the strictest rules of the prison at Columbia, South Carolina, were circumvented, and three hundred succeeded in effecting their escape in one day. The escapes becoming frequent, four bloodhounds were procured to track the fugitives. Two of these beasts were induced to come into our lines, when they were killed and their bodies buried. Upon discovering their loss they gave vent to the various means so popular with the chivalry of showing indignation. Among which we may mention oaths, maledictions, and exhibitions of facial contortions and of bowie-knives. Finally they discovered where the animals were buried, and exhumed their bodies, although in a putrefying condition.

They then placed them in the stream from which the prisoners are compelled to procure their drinking water, about one hundred yards above the dead line, so that all the water which reached them was compelled to flow over and be impregnated with the effluvia of decomposing canines—a piece of refined barbarity which Cæsar Borgia might envy.

One day when sent to procure wood, he, with his companion, Captain Hume, succeeded in escaping. Immediately they commenced to cross the Southern States of South Carolina and part of Georgia. For three weeks they journeyed, traveling by night and concealing themselves at the approach of day. During all this time they were supported, guarded, and guided by the negroes.

Upon the approach of morning they would prowl around a house until a slave appeared, when they would at once announce their condition. "We are escaped Yankees," was the "open sesame" to the black heart. He would at once give them food, even although, as was generally the case, he was compelled to deprive himself in order to do so. The slaves appeared to have a system of telegraphing, which was most remarkable. A regular organization, secret in its nature, evidently existed, and in discussing all the questions of the day, they exhibited an appreciation and intelligence far above that of the poor "white trash." Every week from thirty to forty negroes would collect in some cabin, and the most intelligent would read to them the news from the *South Carolinian*, and they were waiting most anxiously for "Massa Sherman" to come and set them free. Upon the route when a negro had sheltered them for the day, he would say that at a certain point they would find another who would hide them for the next day, and at that point the "other" invariably appeared. Three negro women disguised themselves in boy's clothes, and expressed their intention to follow the "Yankees," and a most positive refusal alone prevented them carrying their scheme into practice. At ——— there resides a wealthy planter who has paid over $20,000 during the last seventeen months to avoid being drafted. Let those who murmur at $300 for three years, think of this fact, and learn to value their blessings! Every man must give one-tenth of all his income, whether in money or grain, to aid the Rebellion; and it is the sentiment of the Southern people that could they but get an opportunity, they would hurl from power their oppressors, and return once more under the old flag. One day, about three weeks after they had escaped, they were captured, this time, however, by Unionists in disguise. Upon being hailed, they replied they were "members of the Georgia militia," upon which they were chased with bloodhounds, and captured. Their captors apologized for such treatment, stating they thought that they were negroes. During their third captivity they were well treated, and although every Southron, when in the presence of another, declared they were for war to extermination, our heroes were led aside privately, and *every man* declared that he was true to the old Union at heart, but was afraid to trust his neighbor. After continuing there for one week, enjoying Southern hospitality, they were sent back to Columbia jail. There sights most harrowing met their gaze, whole regiments of our prisoners were marched through the street without any clothing except a *small rag*, hardly a yard square, and some were deprived of even that. The brutality of those in command was terrible. General *Winder*—let the name be remembered, for when we capture him Nemesis must be satisfied—when our men were dying here at the rate of one hundred and fifty per day, forbid the officers allowing them any improvement, remarking that they "*are not dying half fast enough.*" In this prison the brother-in-law of Gen. Grant is confined, and is subjected to every kind of opprobrium and insults, being placed in the cell with runaway negroes and treated more like a brute than a man. But our prisoners suffer more from their fellows than from their foes. An organized band of about 200 desperadoes of our forces, murder their fellows and remove their clothing and blankets, and bury them under their tents. This horrible system is principally practised upon "fresh fish," or new arrivals. This continued until no man's life was safe while he slept, when the honest part of the prisoners determined to have vengeance on these most cowardly murderers, and detect them in the very act. A jury was empanelled, Judge and Judge Advocate appointed, the criminals granted a fair trial, and sentenced to death. They were then taken out and hung. The brother of one of the victims requested to pull the rope of his brother's murderer; when he did so the rope broke. The poor wretch pleaded for life on his knees; but justice demanded his death, and a second time he swung. This time was the last. Some of these wretches had amassed money, one having over $3300 in his possession when executed.

Finally after numerous adventures Lieutenant Potter was exchanged at Charlestown and recently arrived at Annapolis. Here he was attended to by the Sanitary Commission, whose good offices were extended to him, like they have been to so many others.

After his many adventures, he has arrived once more in his native city, in company with his friend, Lieutenant George Sterling, who has also suffered the privations of captivity. Lieutenant Potter relates his tale of horror to a population which will remember and revenge the wrongs inflicted on their brave sons.

MR. DAYTON'S ILLNESS.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

A private letter received by a gentleman in New York gives some interesting details of Mr. Dayton's illness. The writer says:—

"This event quite unnerves me, for I have been very intimate with him. He and his family dined with me on Thanksgiving Day, and on Sunday last we drove and walked together.

"Mr. Dayton was in about his usual health yesterday, but after dinner thought exercise would do him good, and he walked out with his son to the Palais Royal. They there separated, and Mr. Dayton made a call on a gentleman at the Hotel de Louvre. Not finding him in, he called on a lady acquaintance residing at the same hotel. He remarked that he did not feel quite well, and apologized for lying down on the sofa. Cologne was applied to his temples, and he seemed to fall asleep. However, physicians were sent for, but it was some time before one could be found. Finally Dr. Beylard arrived, and an examination said that life was extinct, and that probably he had been dead for an hour or more without its being discovered.

"This is an irreparable bereavement to his beloved family, and a severe loss to our country in this her period of trial. By his genial manners becoming modesty, and undeviating patriotism, Mr. Dayton everywhere made strong friends, and his countrymen resident here had for him great attachment. They will all, while deploring their own and their country's loss, sincerely sympathize with his afflicted family."

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening Miss Lucille Western appears as the unfortunate "Lady Isabel," in the moral and extremely popular play of *East Lynne; or, the Elopement*, which is produced for the last time positively.

To-morrow night Miss Lucille appears in a character in which she is universally believed to have no equal, at least in this country, and we doubt whether the famous, original Celeste has not by this time lost that force, vim, and elasticity, which would constitute her a successful rival. The *French Spy* is promised in unusually good style, and we will vouch for an overflowing and fashionable audience to-morrow.

MR. FLOOD'S BENEFIT.—The committee having charge of the Complimentary Benefit tendered on the 14th instant to Mr. John. Flood, of the New Chesnut Street Theatre company, make the following gratifying report:—The admission price was fifty cents; total receipts, $590·50; incidental expenses, $65·90; net receipts, paid to Mr. Flood, $524·70.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CALL FOR MORE MEN—THE NUMBER TO BE FURNISHED BY OUR CITY.—The proclamation of the President, published this morning, calling for three hundred thousand men by the 15th of February next, should be acted upon at once by our citizens and City Councils. Under this call the quota of Philadelphia will be small, as we have several thousand surplus on the last call which will be placed to our credit. The following table will exhibit the quota in each district, the number already credited up to November 11, and the deficiency to raised, either by volunteering or a draft, as our citizens may decide:—

District.	Quota.	Cr'd to Nov. 11.	Deficiency.
First	1440	638	802
Second	1869	518	1351
Third	1478	121	1357
Fourth	1538	589	949
Fifth	655	134	521
Total	6980	2000	4980

It will be recollected that the Fifth District is also composed in part of Bucks county. In the above enumeration is comprised only the city wards of that district. Since the 11th of November, when the report to which we have alluded was made, recruiting was brisk until the funds of the City Bounty Commissioners gave out, a few weeks since. We have not an account of the number of men obtained after the 11th of November, but we should suppose they were at least one thousand.

Should this estimate be correct, our deficiency will be, in round numbers, about four thousand. The new enlistments were credited in greater proportion to the Second and Fourth Districts than to the others, and some of the Wards in those Districts must be nearly full. On the 9th inst. a bill to raise a million of dollars to promote enlistments was referred by Councils to the Finance Committee. We may expect a report upon the subject at the meeting of Councils to-morrow, and no doubt volunteering will again be active. There can be little difficulty about filling the quota of this city if the proper steps are taken.

THE HIGH PRICE OF MATCHES.—It is estimated that the price of lucifer matches, since they have been taxed, is higher in proportion to the cost of production, than any other article in the market. Before the imposition of the Government tax they were retailed at a profit at one cent per box, and even less. A tax of one cent per box was imposed, and lo! the retail price went up to three cents, an advance of one hundred per cent. profit clear of the tax, and recently four cents per single box is demanded.

This is clearly an imposition upon the public; but whether the manufacturers or retailers, or both, are responsible for it, we are not prepared to say. The people are willing to pay an additional penny per box to sustain the Government; but why the manufacturers or dealers should seize this pretext to extort an additional penny or two for their own profit is another question. We sell a single copy of THE TELEGRAPH for three cents, which costs more than five times to manufacture than a box of matches, and pay the Government tax on paper, work, and advertisements besides. All the stock used in making a newspaper has doubled and trebled in price, which is not the case with stock used in making matches, while the increase in the cost of labor on the one is not greater than on the other. The essential quality of good matches is to produce light, and we hope those who manufacture them will cause them to yield us some light on this phosphoretic topic.

ODD FELLOWS' LIBRARY.—This is now one of the most useful and promising institutions in our city. It was originated among the members of a most comprehensive and extensive order, and hence the benefits of the Library may be said to extend to a very large portion of the community. It is the desire of the managers to increase the usefulness of the library in various ways, and for this purpose the lodges meeting in our city have appointed committees of conference with the design of getting up a benefit, the proceeds which are to be devoted to the improvement of the library, and the purchase of all the new books of the season. To this end the sub-committee have secured the New Chesnut Street Theatre for Thursday evening, December 29. The bill selected for the occasion will comprise the beautiful holiday spectacle and extravaganza of *Aladdin*, with other attractions. In order to accommodate persons desiring to secure seats, the sub-committee will sit at the Odd Fellows' Hall, North Sixth street, every evening, with the box sheet and parquet plans on exhibition. Persons wishing to engage choice seats should make early application to the committee.

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE PROVOST GUARD.—On Sunday last the Rev. Joseph Kennard, Tenth Baptist Church, announced to his congregation that this body of Pennsylvanians was not to be forgotten in the general feast to be extended to our brave defenders on Christmas Day. He generously loans the use of his private residence for the collection of contributions for this occasion. The patriotic and liberal residents of the city and its surroundings can send their contributions to Mrs. Lizzie J. Dowees and Mrs. Kate Wall, care of Rev. Mr. Kennard, North Eighth street, above Green. There is no body of men who have more constant duties imposed upon them than the Provost Guard, and we hope they will have a bounteous feast and pass a merry Christmas.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—It has been the custom of many of the Christian Churches, not only in this country, but in different parts of the world, to observe the first week in January, each year, as a week of special prayer for the extension of the Kingdom of Christ. We understand that the Old School Presbyterian Church, in accordance with the recommendation of their General Assembly, have already made arrangements for a series of meetings to be held in that Church during the week referred to, commencing with Sunday, the first day of the year. We presume that similar services will be held in most, if not all the other Churches.

DISMAL DROPPINGS.—Such a day as this is enough to make one long for the Elysian fields, where thin and glittering mists, like silver breath float from flowery fields, and where sweetly-warbling birds never tire of their own melody, or of their bright plumage reflected in gleaming lakes. These dismal droppings, however, are enough to plant the seeds of diptheria and dyspepsia everywhere. They are like neither winter nor summer. They do nothing but fill rain-water pipes, and furnish common-sewers with an ample sufficiency. To realize the genuine, old-fashioned Christmas weather, the snow-leaves should thickly descend, and cushion the ground with their white foliage.

REMARKABLE CHINA-WARE.—An oil millionaire, out of gratitude to the source whence his wealth was derived, and with a desire to keep it before his mind, has had a complete set of table equipage made in Philadelphia, of china and glass. The embellishments of the plates, dishes, and tureens are *fac similes* of the apparatus used in producing petroleum. The dishes, decanters, wine-goblets, and tumblers are alike engraved with the insignia of petroleum. The completed ware is a curiosity. Nothing like it was ever seen in those parts.

DISHONEST EMPLOYEE.—An old colored man, for many years employed in a leather establishment at Marshall and Willow streets, was arrested yesterday charged with the larceny of thirty-six dollars worth of leather. The accused was committed by Alderman Toland. He claims that he purchased the property and can prove it upon trial.

PROCEEDS OF THE SANITARY FAIR.—The net proceeds of the Great Central Fair, held in this city in June for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Committee, amounted to $1,024,712·79 on the 15th of December. The fund is still growing, as several of the committees have yet to render their final accounts.

SUBSTITUTES.—Now is the time for all who are able to send representative recruits into the army. Substitutes are a trifle lower at the present time than they have been for some time past, the quotations being $550 to $700. Those who think they can do better will probably be mistaken.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—This morning Patrick Ghegan was committed to the House of Refuge by Alderman Toland, to answer the larceny of a five dollar gold piece from his mother. The lad sold the coin for twelve dollars.

NIXON'S TOOTHACHE.—
BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.
Nixon all night had lain awake,
Tormented by a grievous ache
In a huge double tooth,
And, as no other cure he saw,
He vowed that tooth should from his jaw
Be banished, without ruth.
So, for a dentist's he set out,
But Market street lay in his route,
And, pausing, thus he thought,
"I'll first look in at BENNETT'S TOWER,
And see those goods which, in an hour
When gold was 'down,' they bought."
The truth his hopes did realize,
So a new overcoat he buys,
And a whole suit bespoke,
But, when he left the lofty Hall,
He found his cruel tooth-ache all
Had vanished, just like smoke!
Perhaps the wondrous warmth conveyed
By his new overcoat had made
This change, or 'twas the thrill
Of pleasure which that bargain gave
That in his wardrobe much did save,
And quashed the dentist's bill.

Our assortment of Ready-made Clothing—Men's, Youth's and Boys'—is now full and complete, comprising the choicest styles of goods the market affords. We have determined to *close out our* WINTER STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES, *much below the rates at which it could be replaced*. Those accustomed to wearing fine clothing, made to order, will find among our stock garments in every way equal, at prices so much lower, as to astonish the uninitiated.

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street,
BENNETT & Co.

"WE'RE COMING, FATHER ABRAHAM, 300,000 MORE."—This puts us in mind of a little joke uttered about a year ago—or about two years ago—or about three years ago—and is being uttered so often, that the all good jokes, it is spoiled by its repetition. Abraham, let this be the last draft, and we will call it a bargain. If you would only do business like Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent clothiers under the Continental, and let us know the exact cost of the thing before we get into it, we'd be better satisfied.

A NEW INVENTION.—We refer our business men to an advertisement in another column headed, "To Capitalists."

This machine is complete in every respect, and will be sold low, as the proprietors have not the means to manufacture. $50,000 can be realized out of it in a single State.

As an investment for an enterprising business man we know of none better.

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS, get superb Photographs, made at B. F. Reimer's gallery, No. 624 Arch Street. Go early and avoid disappointment. Many turned away for want of time.

PASSENGER RAILWAY RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Sixth Annual Ball of this Association takes place to-morrow evening at the National Guards' Hall. Mr. J. T. Hance is the Master of Ceremonies. The Association is at present much in need of funds, having lost everything, some $1600, through the dishonesty of the Treasurer. Several members of the Association are now on the sick list, and there are not sufficient funds in the treasury to supply their wants.

A FRAGRANT BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The Sozodont will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.
Sold by all druggists.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

WINDOW SHADES.—Persons purchasing shades in these times of high prices will save money by at once going to the manufacturer who is so well and favorably known as W. HENRY PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

CUSHIONS.—PEW, BIBLE, AND SOFA CUSHIONS, estimates given, and work done lower than can be afforded by any other house. W. HENRY PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE.—Old and New Furniture Upholstered and Varnished in the very best manner at W. HENRY PATTEN'S West End Upholstery Establishment, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

RARE AND EXQUISITE CONFECTIONS for the Holidays, now ready at E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street.

ROASTED ALMONDS, Chocolate, and Cream Caramels, superior quality and flavors, manufactured by E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street.

A NEAT AND CONVENIENT POCKET-BOOK.—Messrs. Mason & Hughes, No. 14 N. Sixth street, are the manufacturers of a patent pocket-book, that has become immensely popular. They are made of one piece of leather, by folding which, obviates the necessity for either stitching or pasting. Call and examine them.

THE HOLIDAY PRESENT most acceptable to a lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES.	Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.	CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember Dean, No. 413 Chesnut street.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT—An infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun-shot wounds, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it.

A HOUSEHOLD BLESSING.—The celebrated Florence Sewing Machines are now in use in our first families o Philadelphia and they are justly regarded as a "household treasure." Hundreds of parties have found it economy to sell their machines of other make at half price, and even less, and purchase the Florence. Every Machine sold at No. 630 Chesnut street warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned. No charge for instruction either at the office or at the residence of the purchaser. Circulars and samples of sewing sent on receipt of stamp.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT WORTH GIVING.—It has become the settled conviction of thoughtful people that every family in the land should be supplied with a first-class sewing machine, and it is equally their conviction that the machine which combines more excellent features than any other is the "Grover & Baker." It is the only sewing machine ever invented that executes fine embroidery, an advantage which in itself entitles it to the preference with all intelligent purchasers.

MEDIUM PRICE

DRESS GOODS, FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

MOUSSELINE DELAINES, 45 Cents.
SAXONY PLAID, 50 Cents.
Do do 60 do
Do do 70 do

Closing out Dress Goods, at Reduced Prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
12-21-4t Above Willow.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 19, 1864. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Milford, Salisbury, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 1·15 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Elkton, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester (only to take Baltimore and Washington passengers), Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe will take the 8·15 A. M. Train.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11 A. M., 4, 5·30 and 10 P. M. The 4 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 2·30, and 6·30 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4·24, 8·53, and 9·54 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8·15, 10·14 A. M., 12·56, 3·13, 4·54, 7·20 and 9·05 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester (for Baltimore and Washington passengers), Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Accommodation Train at 10 P. M. for Wilmington and Way Stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre de Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 4·25 P. M., Way Train; 6·35 P. M., Express; 9·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 8·57 A. M., 1·50 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 9·15, 9·40 A. M., 2·25, 4·58 and 12·25 P. M.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate Stations at 7·55 P. M.

12-19 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

BOOKS FOR

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

The attention of the friends of the

PRESBYTERIAN BOOK STORE

and the public is invited to the large assortment of valuable new and standard Books, suitable for gifts, comprising the publications of the Presbyterian Publication Committee, and the best works of other publishing houses.

The stock of Children's Books is very full, including new issues and the old favorites.

Children's Games, Picture Cards and Toy Books in great variety.

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books and Prayer Books in plain and handsome binding, at all prices.

Photograph Albums, Photographs, and Pictures.

Please call and examine, at

No. 1334 Chesnut Street,

12-17-smw-4t Opposite the United States Mint.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

E. R. LEE.

No. 43 N. EIGHTH Street.

Has just received some handsome and useful articles suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ELEGANT FANS, from $1·50 to $14·50.
A SMALL LOT OF FEATHER FANS.
EMB'D HDKFS., New Designs.
100 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs. Bargains.
100 dozen Black Lace Veils, from $1·25 to $7·50.
REAL THREAD do.
REAL THREAD BARBES.
A SMALL LOT OF NEAT EMB'D COLLARS.
A Splendid Line of MEN'S HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., from 75 cents to $1·50.
MEN'S PLAIN AND COLORED BORDER HDKFS. Very low.
HANDSOME SILK UMBRELLAS.
A neat variety of Fancy Back Combs.
100 dozen Ladies' Cloth Gloves, from 62c. to $1·25.
GENTS' CLOTH GLOVES.
LADIES' BEST MOROCCO SATCHELS.
NEAT FIGURED DARK DE LAINES.
Figured Cashmeres for Wrappers.
Black Centre Brocha Long shawls.
We have added largely to our stock of Staple Goods during the past few weeks.
8-4 BARNSLY TABLE LINENS.
XTRA FINE LOOM do.
SPOT AND DAMASK NAPKINS.
RED BORDERED FRINGED DOYLIES.
100 pairs 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 BEST BLANKETS, low.
Bleached and Brown Muslins in variety.
HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!!
100 dozen Hoop Skirts, made Xpressly for our sales, and warranted.
CORSETS! CORSETS!

E. R. LEE,
12-17-sw-3t No. 43 N. EIGHTH Street.

1864. FALL 1864.

GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.

McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CHESNUT STREET,
11-4t OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

JOHN H. STOKES,
No. 702 ARCH STREET.
REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.
A Splendid Variety for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
Consisting of Stuff Goods.
French Merinoes and Poplins.
Lupin's Single and Double Width Black Delaines.
Lupin's Bright Wool Plaids
Lupin's Fine Quality French Merinoes,
Heavy Knitted Wool Poplins, $1·50.
Gay and Plain Style Cotton and Wool Plaid
500 yards Calicoes, from 31½ to 50c.
Plaid Shawls—Gay and Desirable.
Plain Shawls—for service.
Children's Shawls—Long and Square.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Ladies' and Gen's' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hem-Stitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Silk Hdkfs.
Balmoral Skirts—Large Assortment.
Splendid Counterpanes, from Auction.
Flannels—White and Colored.
Russia Crash and Diaper.
1100 yards American Crash, at 12½c.
If Ladies will examine this stock they will find good goods at the very lowest prices. No trouble to show them. Come and examine, at
12-9-1m JOHN H. STOKES, No. 702 ARCH Street.

WILSON'S SKATE DEPOT,
No. 409 CHESNUT STREET.

Just received, a full stock of

Ladies' Skates, Philadelphia Club Skates,
Gents' Skates, Boston Rockers, very superior,
Boys' Skates, New York Club Skates,
And Parlor Skates, all sizes,

where all can be accommodated with a superior quality from a choice selection.

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
12-10-1m No 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA
SKATE DEPOT.
LESLEY & CO.,
No. 607 MARKET STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR

Osborne's Challenge Steel Skates,
Belcher's Improved Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
H. Clark's Patent Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
Plympton Patent Eccentric Floor Skates,
Shaler's Patent Floor Skates,
The American Patent Floor Skate.

A full assortment of all the above styles constantly on hand, as well as all the other varieties of

STEEL AND WOOD-TOP SKATES.

Lovatt's Patent Self-Fastening Skates—fasten without straps. 12-5-4w

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES
FOR
LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN.
NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,
11-25-1m No. 512 MARKET STREET.

THE ORIGINAL SKATE STORE.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,
Sign of the "Skate Boy,"
No. 611 MARKET STREET,

Have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the largest and best Stock of

SKATES

in this city. Their stock comprises every possible variety and at the lowest prices.

Ladies' and Gents' Steel Skates, Stevens' Skates, Clark's Skates, Rogers' Skates, Philadelphia Skates, Bradford's Boston Skates, "Norwich Clipper" Skates, Parlor Skates.

SKATE PLATES, SKATE STRAPS.

In short, everything pertaining to Skates, and every variety of Skate made, can be procured at the Sign of the "Skate Boy," No. 611 MARKET Street, the Oldest Skate Store in this city.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,
N. B.—Skates Ground and Repaired. 12-13-4t

HAIR UPROOTED FROM ALL PARTS of the body in *five minutes, without injury to the skin*, by "Upham's Depilatory Powder." Mailed to any address for $1·25, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 12-6 [illegible]

1864. HOLIDAYS. 1865.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,

Invite attention to a choice stock of
WRAPPERS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
SMOKING CAPS. 12-3-1m

With a superior assortment of other Goods suitable as

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!
CONWAY & BROTHER,
No. 831 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [12-7-2w

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

TOYS! TOYS!!
CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
TOYS,
At No. 38 S. Second Street,
Below Market, West Side.

For the accommodation of our Customers who cannot spare time to purchase during the day, we will keep our store open until 10 P. M., every evening during the holidays. We are determined to close out our EXTENSIVE STOCK OF TOYS at prices MUCH BELOW THE USUAL RATES.

A. J. WEIDENER,
12-19-6trp No. 38 S. SECOND Street.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST
ASSORTMENT OF
PAINT BOXES.
DECALCOMANIA PICTURES AND WHITE VASES,
PICTURES AND PICTURE BOOKS,
WRITING PORTFOLIOS,
AND OTHER
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
Of the choicest kind, at moderate prices.
SCHOLZ & JANENTZKY,
12-16-8t No. 112 S. EIGHTH STREET.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LADIES' TRAVELING BAGS,
LADIES' SHOPPING BAGS,
GENTS' TRAVELING BAGS,
GENTS' EXCURSION BAGS,
FINE GOODS,
AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
RETICULES, POCKET-BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, and everything useful for the Traveler and Excursionist.
A large stock, suitable for Presents.
JAMES E. BROWN,
TRUNK AND BAG MANUFACTURER,
No. 708 CHESNUT St.,
12-16-1m Opposite Masonic Hall.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

NURSING MADE EASY.

BROWN'S
PATENT BABY-TENDER,
OR, MAGIC SPRING CRADLE,

The most useful and delightful Nursery Invention of the Age.

From a Vertical and Noiseless Cradle it is instantly converted into a Spring Chair, Reclining Couch, Baby-Jumper, Baby-Horse, Baby-Walker, High Chair, Nursery Chair, Hobby Horse, and Ottoman.

It effectually obviates the evils of the rocking motion, affords great relief to mothers, exercises and delights children, and saves the expense of a Nurse.

Also a large variety of

FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT THE
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET.
12-6-1m JOHN A. MURPHEY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
D. W. CLARK,
No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now on hand a very large stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER PLATED WARE, Selected expressly for the coming HOLIDAY TRADE, which are being sold at extraordinarily low prices. We have a large stock of the following goods:—

Gold Watches,
Silver Watches,
Ladies' Watches,
Gents' Watches,
Boys' Watches,
American Watches,
English Watches,
Swiss Watches,
Gold Vest Chains,
Gold Chatelaine Chains,
Gold Neck Chains,
Gold Pencil Cases,
Gold Pens,
Gold Toothpicks,
Gold Thimbles,
Gold Armlets,
Gold Bosom Studs,
Gold Sleeve Buttons,
Gold Watch Keys,
Gold Pins, Gents',
Gold Pins, Ladies',
Gold Pins, Misses',
Gold Pins Chatelaine,
Gold Ear Rings,
Gold Finger Rings,
Gold Scarf Pins,
Gold Bracelets,
Gold Lockets,
Gold Charms,
Gold Watch Hooks,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Napkin Rings,
Silver Fruit Knives,
Silver Fob Chains,
Silver Vest Chains.
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Plated on genuine Albata metal, and warranted;
Tea Sets,
Cake Baskets,
Fruit Baskets,
Card Receivers,
Butter Dishes,
Syrup Pitchers,
Sugar Dishes,
Breakfast Castors,
Dinner Castors,
Pickle Castors,
Spoon Holders,
Waiters,
Urns,
Salt Stands,
Goblets,
Cups,
Call Bells,
Napkin Rings,
Fish Knives,
Pie Knives,
Ice Cream Knives,
Cake Knives,
Crumb Knives,
Children's Knives,
Children's Forks,
Children's Spoons,
Oyster Ladles,
Soup Ladles,
Table and Dessert Spoons,
Tea, Sugar, and Salt Spoons,
Tea and Dinner Forks.
PLATED JEWELRY.

We have on hand a large lot of fine plated Jewelry, which we are closing out at cost prices to make room for other goods. Those wishing goods in our line would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing. All goods warranted as represented.

D. W. CLARK,
No. 602 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired by experienced workmen, and warranted. Engraving neatly executed. 11-23-wstu&d12-31

LADIES',
GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
PARLOR AND ICE SKATES.
J. B. SHANNON,
11-30wsm No. 1009 MARKET STREET.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.

Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m

HARRISON JARDEN.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL,
No. 22 N. SIXTH Street,

Would invite attention to his stock of fine American and Imported

WATCHES,

in Gold and Silver.

GOLD JEWELRY

of the latest styles.

HANDSOME SILVER WARE.

warranted pure coin, &c., suitable for Holiday presents.

G. RUSSELL,
12-10-18t No. 22 N. SIXTH Street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,
S. W. Cor. FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

SILVER WARE

Of our own manufacture, of the finest quality and highest standard of silver.

ALSO,

PLATED WARE.

A large and general assortment of superior Plated Ware, &c.

OLD SILVER bought and taken in exchange. Highest prices given. 12-7 18t

FINE JEWELRY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
At M. BRENNAN'S
New and Elegant Store,
No. 203 S. EIGHTH Street, above Race, Philadelphia.

A large and splendid stock of all the latest and most elegant designs, comprising in part

FINE AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND GENEVA WATCHES.

FINE GOLD, CORAL, AMETHYSTS, AND OTHER STYLES OF JEWELRY.

A handsome variety of

Solid Silver and Plated Ware,
HANDSOME BRONZES, &c., &c.

We would respectfully invite our friends and the public to call and examine for themselves previous to purchasing elsewhere. Prices very low. 12-17-1m

FINE GOODS FOR PRESENTS.

We have recently added to our large and extensive Stock a fine collection of newest styles of

JEWELRY,
BRONZES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE,
CLOCKS, and
FANCY GOODS,

All of recent manufacture and importation, appropriate for the Holidays.

BAILEY & CO.,
12-17-7t No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Has on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Also, a beautiful assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Silver Ware in great variety, suitable for Bridal and Holiday Presents.

My assortment of Diamond Jewelry is complete, and at less price than can be found in this city.

Old Gold, Silver & Diamonds Bought for Cash.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other precious stones to dispose of, will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Who will give the highest cash prices.

12-6-1m ALSO,

Old Gold and Silver Bought for Cash.

13 13 13
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER WARE.

Diamond Rings,	Fine Enameled Bracelets,
Diamond Pins,	Fine Gents' Chains,
Diamond Ear Rings,	Fine Ladies' Chains,
Amethyst and Diam. Rings,	Heavy Long Guards,
Fine Seal Rings,	Amethyst and Pearl Sets,
Fine Pearl Rings,	Coral Sets, 12-6 1m
Gents' Diam. Scarf Pins,	Ladies' Chatelaine Pins,

BRONZE AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT LOW PRICES.

Having determined to retire from business, and wishing to close out my entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Table Cutlery, &c., within sixty days, I am prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, and solicit an examination of these goods, most of which are good styles and of fine quality.

THOMAS C. GARRETT,
11-30 2·4 No. 712 CHESNUT STREET

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,

HAS A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
ESPECIALLY
FANCY SILVER WARE,
Suitable for 12 3l
HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
EYRE & LANDELL.
MERRIMAC CALICOES,
FAST COLORS FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
NEW DE LAINES
FOR CHRISTMAS.
3000 Yards French Chintzes, Yard Wide, Fifty Cents. 12-10-18t

USEFUL GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—PERCE'S MAGNETIC GLOBES, explaining the attraction of the earth by gravitation; one of the most instructive as well as interesting gifts that can be presented to a child. Price $2·00.

Larger ones for teachers are in preparation.

Finely illustrated works of Prose and Poetry, Photograph Albums, Juveniles, Games, &c.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & Co.
12-16-6t No. 512 ARCH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
GROVER & SINN,
LESSEES AND MANAGERS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 21,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
Last Night but Three
Last Night but Three
of Dion Boucicault's great American drama, in five acts, entitled the

OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,

Which on Monday and Tuesday Evenings was received in THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC MANNER BY THE IMMENSE AUDIENCES That assembled. Although this great drama was the GREAT SUCCESS OF LAST SEASON That success has been eclipsed by the Great Triumph of its present production.

A most flattering Welcome has been accorded
MRS. SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN,
MRS. SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN,
MRS. SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN,
Mrs. Sophie Gimber Kuhn,
Mrs. Sophie Gimber Kuhn,
Mrs. Sophie Gimber Kuhn,

Last Night But Three Last Night But Three
Last Night But Three Last Night But Three
Last Night But Three Last Night But Three
Of her Engagement.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
Of her truly great personation of
THE OCTOROON GIRL, ZOE.
The Octoroon Girl, Zoe.
The Octoroon Girl, Zoe.

Come and see this
GREAT PICTURE OF LOUISIANA LIFE.

In consequence of the extreme length and immense effect of the OCTOROON, it will constitute the entire evening's performance.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 24,
EIGHTEENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
Upon which occasion the OCTOROON will be performed.
Price of Admission to the Matinee, 50 cents to all parts of the house.
Children 25 cents. Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2½.
Christmas Day, ALADDIN will be produced.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager..........JOHN T. FORD,
(Also, of the Holliday St. Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington; and the Alexandria, Va. Theatre.)
Stage Manager..........JOHN B. WRIGHT

LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF
EDWIN FORREST.
THURSDAY EVENING, December 22d,
EDWIN FORREST
Will appear, first time this season,
In his great character of
SPARTACUS,
IN
THE GLADIATOR.
SENONA..........MADAME PONISI
JULIA..........MISS ALICE GRAY
PHASARIUS..........MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH
NEW SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
AND
APPOINTMENTS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23,
EDWIN FORREST
AS
JACK CADE.

MONDAY Dec. 26,
EDWIN FORREST
AS
METAMORA
POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

Doors open 6¾ o'clock. Curtain rises 7½ o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
HOUSES PACKED NIGHTLY.
FOURTH WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE.
Three Laughable Pieces.
TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), December 21.
The fine Comedy of
THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.
Robert Tyke..........J. S. CLARKE
PAYTON; THE MAN AND TIGER.
Bob Buckskin..........J. S. CLARKE
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Mr. Timothy Brown..........J. S. CLARKE
Friday, benefit of J. S. CLARKE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, December 21,
ONLY NIGHT OF EAST LYNNE.
The able, young, and beautiful actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
will appear for the
LAST TIME
in the great Moral Emotional play of
EAST LYNNE;
OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
LUCILLE WESTERN as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.
TO-MORROW, THE FRENCH SPY.
Seats may be secured from 9 till 5 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS, WALNUT Street, above Eighth.—Directress, Mrs. CHARLES WARNER (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).
UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM, ATTRACTION, AND EXCITEMENT.
The great wild rider of the West,
LE JEAN BURT,
will appear every evening during the week. He is nightly received with immense applause.
MR. CHARLES REED,
the world-renowned somersault and pirouette equestrian, will also perform during the present week.
YOUNG NICOLO, YOUNG NICOLO,
in a new and daring act.
THE BROTHERS TALLEEN
will gracefully accomplish their daring evolutions on the perilous Trapeze,
SIXTY FEET IN THE AIR.
The programme of entertainment for the present week is rich in everything the grim antic, acrobatic, equestrian, and pantomimic power, grace, and beauty of the entire corps of all sta
ADMISSION—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $3 and $5.
Performance commences each Evening at 7·40.
Performance each Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
Get your tickets during the day.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
SIXTH CLASSICAL MATINEE
BY THE
PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB,
At 4 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, December 21.
Single Tickets, at the door, Fifty Cents. 12-17-3t

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES'
GRAND BALL,
in commemoration of the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, January 12 1865. Tickets are now ready for subscribers, and can be procured at the National Union Club House, No. 1105 CHESNUT St., or of D. HUCKEL, Treasurer. [12-20-8t]

CHRIST REJECTED.

This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street,

Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-2m*

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.

Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-23t-1-1

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 323 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignment goods for public sale.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHARLES DUMMIG,
No. 812 CHESNUT STREET,

Begs leave to inform his esteemed customers that his present stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS

Surpasses that of any former importation. Having selected with care every article himself, he can truly say there is no similar establishment in the country that can compare with his. As to prices, getting his goods from the first manufacturers and artists in Europe, those dealers who buy from the importers here to sell again can certainly not compete with him. Of the following goods he keeps so large a variety, and in such entirely new styles, as no other store in this city can offer:—
LADIES' WORK-BOXES.
JEWELRY, GLOVE, AND GLOVE BOXES.
NECESSARIES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WRITING DESKS—DRESSING CASES.
FANS, PARIS GILT AND BRONZE GOODS.
PARIAN WARE—BOHEMIAN GLASS.
VASES, OF FINEST ANTIQUE AND MODERN.
CUTLERY—FINEST ENGLISH WALKING CANES.
CRICKET AND ARCHERY IMPLEMENTS.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.
LADIES' BAGS—OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS.
CABAS, POCKET-BOOKS, CIGAR CASES.
PURSES AND PORTMONNAIES.
GAMES OF ALL KINDS.
CHESS, DOMINOES, LOTTOES.
CRIBBAGE, COUNTERS, CHESS, AND BACKGAMMON BOARDS.
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